PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To Purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. VIII. NO. 40 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
5th Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
12th "	PLASSY	7,350
19th "	MALWA	10,46
26th "	NALDERA (b)	15,883
4th Mar.	CALEDONIA (c)	7,825
12th "	LONGOLA	8,572
19th "	CHINA (d)	7,076
26th "	NARKUNDA	16,952
2nd April	KALYAN	8118
9th "	CALEDONIA (c)	7087
16th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,572
23rd "	MANTUA	1 ,30
30th "	SICILIA (g)	6,702

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamer	Tons
26th Feb	NEURA IA	9,382
2 [illegible] mid-April	MASJ OBRA	8,200

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th Feb.	DILWARA	Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghais.
22nd "	MANTUA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Sailing to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date about	Steamers	
3rd Feb.	PURNEA	Karachi and P'Gul.
9th "	LINGA	Karachi direct.
17th "	CHAKLA	Karachi Coasting 9-30a. m
24th "	KAROA	East and South Africa via Pondicherry.
24th "	BARODA	Mombasa only.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Osada	5,600	31st Jan.	11th Feb.
(a) Malacca Maru	M. Tsuruhashi.	5,373	18th Feb.	21st Feb
Bielefeld	Long	4,460	17th Feb.	23rd Feb.
(b) Kawachi Maru	J. Tsuji	5,879	16th Feb.	28th Feb
Tenshin Maru	M. Kitamura.	4,021	8th Mar.	20th Mar.
Kashima Maru	Y. Okumo	6,746	10th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Dalgoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	16th Mar.	1st Apr

(a) This steamer arrive from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
(b) This steamer has 3rd class accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Ormsby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Awa Maru.	H. Ueda.	12th Feb.	20th Feb
Saigon Maru.	I. Ijichi.	12th Feb.	21st Feb.
Kasado Maru.	W. Miura.	10th Feb.	22nd Feb
Indus Maru.	S. Arai	23rd Feb.	2nd Mar.
Ganges Maru.	T. Inoue.	27th Feb.	10th Mar.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA.
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Captial £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Mohsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Ampeli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

K. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientain, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 206.
Ormsby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 14,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA.

BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum assured amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

T. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL

	Rs.
.....	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.

Sir Gocouldas Kahandas Parekh, Kt. Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Laljii & Co.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. annum on Rs. 900 to Rs 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be assertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THF PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1918.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 5% per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bang grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 3 per cent
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figures. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased an sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 6, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Bagdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul & Bahrein	
Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 765,242
Reserve Fund	£ 220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,486

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CORRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDIT granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
PURCHASE and SALE of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

"TIS BETTER TO BE SURE THAN SORRY"

COPPER CABLE LIGHTNING RODS

No man can afford to expose his Home especially in Country Districts to the frequent and ever increasing danger of Lightning.

True economy is commendable but it is not true economy to expose your Home and lives of yourselves and Family to instant destruction and constant peril.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

VISRAM BROS.
Waterloo Mansions BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
TAMARIND LANE FORT, BOMBAY.

We specialize in dealing in ALL—DESCRIPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT PAPER. Investors will decidedly benefit themselves if they place their business in this line in our hands or consult us before they purchase or sell their holdings. Lagre or Small orders promptly executed and funds advanced in anticipation of Sales.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Government Paper on easy terms Liberal yield allowed on balances left with us.

Current Accounts 3% p. a.
Saving's Bank 5% p. a.
Fixed Deposits 6½% p. a.

For further information Apply &c.

Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH., D.
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Chief Agent*
Bunder Road, Karachi.

G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary.
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$20,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 42, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

HOTELS.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a speciality,

Competent Chofs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

19, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Board and lodging Rs. 5- per day.

Large Airy Rooms!
Home Comforts
Excellent Cuisine!

Outside meals and hot Tiffins supplied.

Special rates for monthly residents.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—

The Secretary	or The Chief Agents
399, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.	D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

112, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt
DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Prajjee Soorjee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooji Jetha Co.) (Ex officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from Influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premiums in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA.
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
12, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans, 11 per tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Every satisfaction
Cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM

Cut Me Out.

And send me with your name and address to HEALTH HOME (D. 41), SAMTA, BENGAL I will bring you FREE under PLAIN COVER a medical leaflet. it tells you how to regain lost vigour and manhood by a rational HOME TREATMENT.

KATOL STICKS

Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POMDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Barae—Kapur —Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Khap Myoon, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

SEASON GOODS
Just Unpacked
LARGE CONSIGNMENT
of
REFLEX CAMERAS
of
VARIOUS MAKES
1/4 to 1/2 SIZES VARIETY
of
HAND AND STAND CAMERS
and
EVERY OTHER THING PHOTOGRAPHIC
S. MAHADEO & SON,
295-299 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY

H. A. KADIR & Co.
Dealers in :—
Petrol, "Barnet Glass," Motor Tyres and Tubes, Lamps, Horns, Chamois Leather, Hood Cloth, etc. etc.
Kapol Nivas, Sandhurst Road,
Tele. "Motorstore." BOMBAY 4.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH-MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving neeter has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lastnig. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

H. H. Jethabhai & Co.,
Chemists & Druggists
Sitaram Building (Near Crawford Market).
Chemicals, Drugs, Paten Medicines, Perfumeries, Hospital appliances and Sick requisites Trusses, Rubber Goods, etc., etc.,
ALWAYS AT HAND
LARGE FRESH STOCK
UNBEATABLE.
Service Uniformly Prompt Right, Satisfying
All up country orders executed promptly and with greatest care.
Credit accounts with Government Departments and Standing firms opend.

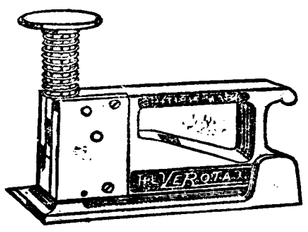
YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

We cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflamation, cough, cold, cuts bruises, etc
is
AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy, Costs 10 As. Only. Get one and keep it handly can be had everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

GOOD STATIONERY



COMBINED
TACKER
AND
PAPER
FASTENER.
(BRITISH).

A NEED FOR EVERY OFFICE :
Suitable for Fastening Papers or labels on cases.
ADVANTAGES—
When the machine is required to be used as a Paper Fastener, it is worked with the base attached. The appliance is readily converted for securing labels to boxes, etc., by simply sliding off the base. An indispensable article! Fully nickle plated, Rs, 10-8 each. Staples, extra, Re, 1-4 per box of 588.

V. S. BHAT & Co.
WHOLESALE STATIONERS.
GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY.
Write us for all your office requisites!

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS
THE KING MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.
Direct importers of motor accessories and spare parts, Dealers in all makes of tyres and tubes and lubricating oil, etc., Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor cars on hire bought and sold on commission.
Driving taught by expert trainers in the shortest time,
Offices— Parvati Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road,
Workshop:— Sandhurst Bridge,
BOMBAY—4.

TEMBAVATI COTTON ROPES MFG. CO
BEATS
Tele: ENGINEERS

Strongly recommended by EMINENT ENGINEERS.	All Similar Concerns IN Efficiency Price AND Quality Beware of Imitations *Registered* TEMBAVATI TRADE MARK	Largest Makers of Cotton Ropes Scroll Ream and Card Bandings Spindle, Bendings, etc., etc.

Samples and further particulars from :—
T. B. Thanawala & Bros.,
7, Henshaw Building, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A wonderful body builder for children
ESCA SYRUP
IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

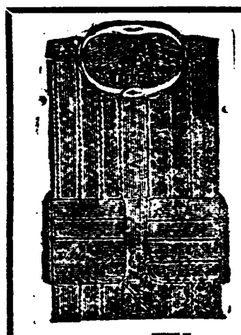
Weak Chests	Bronchitis
Coughs	Consumption
Colds	Spitting of Blood.

If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
Sold by all Chemists everywhere
Wholesale:—
MARTIN & HARRIS,
Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ZANGI PEN.

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4
Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval
FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. *wiring and installations undertaken.* Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 200 ft.
Prices defy competition.
THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
17-19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telegrams—Thinenco. Telephone No. 3825 Post Box No. 316



MOST IMPORTANT
Striped Shirting's
Shirts
Superior Quality & Ideal wear Rs. 2-8 each
Twill Shirts. Superior Quality ,, 2-4 ,,
Do. Medium ,, ,, 2-1 ,,
Special discounts to wholesale Traders only.
PLEASE WRITE
The Shanghavi Stores
Sandhurst Road, "Laheri Building" BOMBAY No. 4.

THE
Wellknown Gents Tailors of Fort
PATRONISED BY EUROPEANS AND INDIANS
"OUR WINTER BARGAINS"

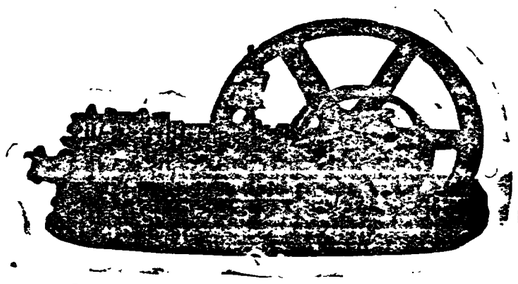
Camel Hair Cloth Dressing Gowns ..	Rs. 53-8
Do. do. Sleeping Bags Single Layer ..	,, 38-8
Do. do. do. Double do. ..	,, 51-8
Do. do. Rugs Fine Quality	,, 33-0

Up country Orders by V. P. P.
A. R. ABDURREHMAN & COMPANY, TAILORS,
120, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4008. Telegrams "ARACO."

LIBERTY
FOR
AUTO ACCESSORIES AND SPARE PARTS
Nothing but the best
The Liberty Motor Co.
Telegram—"WIREWHEEL" Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay No. 4.

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.
Semi-Diesel
Crude Oil Engines
AND
Suction Gas Plants
NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE
SIMPLE
RELIABLE
ECONOMICAL.



USE
SAME
DIESEL
ENGINES

40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working
STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**
Post Box No 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY
Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind Baluchistan Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST"
"PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE."
If you are in Clined to have a complete and perfect Cure of the wasting "Diabetes", please see details on Saturday's issue of this paper. Consult in person for further information to:—
"Marker House," Khotwadi Main Road, Opp. N. G. Library, Girgaon, Bombay. Consultation Hours:—9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

DR. I. P. ENAD,
Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION, Lamington Road, BOMBAY. No. 7.

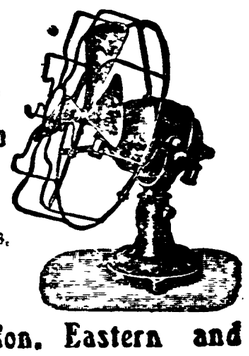
New Year Presents.
OF
Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.
COME AND SELECT AT
GUPTA'S
New Queen's Road, Near Opera House, BOMBAY
Phone 3242.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
Is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

American Gold medal Camp Cots
No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
No. 108 ,, Rs. 25 each
packing and Delivery extra.
America India Export & Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC FANS
FIXTURES
METALLIC
LAMPS
ACCESSORIES.



The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

H. N. MISTRY & Co
Always large stock on hand of
White Carrara Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and colour
English White Glazed Tiles and flooring tiles, etc.
Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add.—SATSANG. Telep. No. 3741

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

EXPERT TUITION in Shorthand (Rapid Method) Typewriting Accountancy, Banking, Correspondence, Business training French, etc., taught within 3 months. Service Guaranteed. Fees for L.C.C., Examination to be paid before 2nd March, 1921. Special Shorthand Dictation Training. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, (Private College), 283, Hornby Road.
R 2462

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS connection with Europe and America, those wishing to establish valuable and extensive channels for business of all description should write to Box No. 1813, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2464

BEST ARRANGEMENTS for ladies and gentlemen to learn motor driving. Driving taught by an experienced driver on his own car at appointed hours daily. Apply to Box No. 1813, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
2 2451

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two CLERKS for Clearing and Shipping Agent's Firm with previous experience of Customs and Docks work. Apply to E. S. KILLEKAR, Kazmi Building, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.
R2456

WANTED.—One GRADUATE, one INTERMEDIATE and two MATRICULATE TEACHERS knowing Hindi for B. K Vidyalaya, Bikaner. Apply with testimonial to the SECRETARY of the VIDYALAYA stating terms.
R2328

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER, having good experience. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to Agents, The RHIWANI COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING MILL CO., Ltd., 7, Malharrao Wadi, Dadiseth Agiary Lane, Bombay No. 2.
C8336

WANTED—F. A. or Matriculated Parsee or Hindu Lady of respectable family as TEACHER and COMPANION for teaching English and looking after two Indian Princesses and to act as companion to H. H. Maharani Sahib. Lodging will be provided in the Zenana palace. Apply stating qualifications, age, caste and lowest salary to RUSTOM SHROFF, A. D. C. to H. H. Maharao Saheb Bahadoor of Sirohi, Sirohi (Rajputana).
R 2440

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FOREMAN SHIPS PAINTER desires appointment. Thoroughly experienced Economical Manager. Excellent references. Write stating salary offered and full particulars G. W. HANKINSON, 10, Schomberg Street, Liverpool, ENGLAND.

WANTED.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest up to 1,00,000 in a well going concern. Investment guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
8 R2450

WANTED AGENTS—We desire to appoint Agents in every City and Town in India, Burma and Ceylon. A splendid opportunity for energetic and influential persons to make money during spare hours. Apply to-day to the UNITED PROVINCES OIL MILLS, CO., LIMITED, Belanganj, Agra.
R 4696 8065

WANTED.—INVESTORS and BROKERS interested in a well-supported limited liability company started in Malabar for trading in timber. Big estate already in hand. Address applications and enquiries to Box No. 1782, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 2361

WANTED—An experienced MILLIONAIRE, DIAMOND MERCHANT or DIAMOND MINES OWNERS, by a Diamond Refiner. Profit 50 per cent nett guaranteed free trial. Only Europeans need apply up to 28th instant Box No. 1902, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
R2423

FOR SALE.

RUPEES 150 will bring you an improved model of BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER equipped with all modern devices, special Improved, Fractional Keyboard and compact carrying case. Weight 7 Lbs. All spares stocked. Why buy a secondhand typewriter when we offer a brand new typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low price. It is subject to change without notice. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4889.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 8, Rs. 90, 7, 2 Cols., 110	120
National Portable No. 3, with Case	125
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, latest, Brief, slightly used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	
L. C. Smith & Bros. 5, American Rebuilt.	275
Underwood Portable, with Case, New	215
Corona Folding No. 3, with Case, New	225
Underwood 5, latest, used few days	320
Remington 10, latest, used few days	350

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brand New CRUDE OIL and DIESEL ENGINES from 30 to 160 h.p. Apply to the EASTERN ELECTRIC L. & P. CO., Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.
3 R 2385

FOR SALE—3 JEWELLERY CASES Rs. 100 each or nearest offer. See personally PARISIAN JEWELLERY MART, 41, Medow Street.
2 R2418

PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, Hubbuck's Paints, now available at KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Bombay.
R 2468

FOR SALE—Valuable open PLOT OF LAND, 15,300 square yards, 10 minutes' walk from Kurla Station. Rs. 5/8 square yard or near offer. Apply Box No. 1809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
3 R2449

STANDARD BENTWOOD CHAIRS (Fr. J. J. Khon, Fischel) and enamelled goods from Czechoslovakia (pre Austria) under favourable prices to be sold by CZECHOSLOVAK CENTRAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION, 3, Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder, Fort.
3 R2447

FOR SALE.—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
R 2420

FOR SALE—One MOTOR LORRY, Renault maker in very good condition and running order, complete with Tools, etc. Easy to load, one ton weight. Can be seen at QUEENS VICTORIA MOTOR WORKS, Chaupaty, or see Ahmed Abdul Sattar, Chakla Street.
R2452

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—A big GROUND FLOOR on Hornby Road suitable for a Bank or big Showroom with long lease. A going concern of Chemist on Hornby Road FOR SALE. For Princes and Nobles—Palatial Bungalows commanding sea view on Malabar Hill for sale or on lease. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, Hornby Road.
R2468

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAP No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with B. S and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Blick Portabl with T. case Rs. 100, Secondhand Oliver Rs 100, Brand New Fox Standard and Portabl Typewriters. Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons. Repairs a speciality. STANDAR TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Hindu gentleman in best locality. Rent Rs. 1,000 per month. Apply Box No. 1796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
4 R2405

TO BE LET—Nice and airy FLATS moderate rates in the "Settlement" House, Procter Road. Apply MOONGALAL BANKEYLAL & CO., 116, Great Western Hotel Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
R 2255 8040

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES at 426-432, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, Electric Light and Telephone. GROUND FLOOR at 187-191, Old Modikhana, Fort, Stone-built, absolutely fire-proof, suitable for office, Shop, Godown or Motor-Garage; will be ready shortly; area about 260 square yards. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, Nanjee Building, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
R2461

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

REQUIRED AT ONCE First class Surveyor as a Gazetted Senior Assistant to the Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay. Pay Rs. 300 to 600 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 40 p.m. Appointment is acting Sub protem for one year with probability of permanency to suitable man. Principal duties will be preparing layouts and planning of open and built over areas. Experience of road and Drainage construction essential.

Applications which should be received not later than the 28th February, 1921, must be in cand date's own hand-writing and state age and full details of experience and College or other professional qualification and be marked "appointment." They should be accompanied by certified copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

A. E. MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A.,
Consulting Surveyor, to the Government of Bombay, Poona.
10th Feb. 1921. C8270

SALE OF OLD IRON KALVA BRIDGE

NEAR THANA.

SEALED TENDERS in a letter form are invited for the sale of the old Iron kalva Bridge—complete—near Thana (exclusive of the masonry abutments and approaches with pitching)—constructed in 1874-75 at a cost of about a lakh of Rupees—and will be received by the President, District Local Board, Thana, at his office up to 4 p.m. on 28th February 1921 and opened on the same day.

2. A sum of Rs. 6000 (six thousand) in currency notes as earnest money is to accompany the tender.

3. The successful tenderer will have to pay the balance within a fortnight of the intimation of the acceptance of the tender failing which the above sum of Rs. 6,000 will be forfeited.

4. No tender for an amount less than Rs. 50,000 (Fifty thousand) will be considered.

5. The bridge is to be removed by the successful tenderer at his own cost.

6. The demolishing of the bridge will not be allowed to be commenced before full payment is made; and the removal of all materials must be completed within six months.

7. Plans of the bridge can be seen in the office of the District Local Board, Thana, during office hours on working days.

8. The President is not bound to accept the highest or any tender; and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any tender.

(Sd.) D. K. AGASHE.
Executive Engineer,
District Local Board, Thana.
9-2-21. C 8320

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE

THE representative of the Punjab Commercial Trading Company is staying here for a couple of weeks. The gentlemen who want to open their business in the Punjab should correspond with the undersigned.

M. D. BHAGAT,
C/o Post Master, V. T., Bombay.
3 R 2397

NOTICE.

Re: PROPOSED SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE VACANT PLOT OF LAND, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF ERSKIN ROAD (NULL BAZAR) AND NEW KAZ STREET, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of th above plot which admeasures 299 sq yards or thereabouts. For further particulars please apply to the undersigned at thei office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Dated this 29th day of January, 1921.

PANDIA & CO.,
Solicitors for the Owner.
C 8127

WANTED

A few CLERKS on Rs. 80 per mensem. Applicants must have had previous experience of Audit and Accounts work. Copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be attached to applications.

GEO. H. BAILEY.
Audit Officer.
Bombay Development Scheme.
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
11th February, 1921. C 8288

SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CROCKERY, etc., the property of Mr. J. D. Flynn, C.I.E., for immediate sale at his residence at Wadi Bunder, G. I. P. Railway Goods Sheds (Frere Road, opposite Prince's Dock).

Prices attached to each article. No offers. Inspection invited any day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
3 R 2401

FOR SALE.

COMPLETE TURNOUT, recently imported from England, consisting of an English Landau Harness to Match and three English horses, five and six years old—height 16—2½.

This turnout was especially selected after waiting for nearly a year to obtain high class, sound well matched horses which were good movers. The turnout is eminently suitable for State Purposes and is only for sale as the owner is returning to England.

For further particulars apply to J. CRAWFORD, 4, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
C8207

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey, and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.

Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.

We invite enquiries from the Trade.

Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 299, BOMBAY.
C 7986

THE NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING & HOSIERY MILLS, LTD.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL the Share Holders, who have not paid their allotment money in respect of the shares allotted to them are requested to pay in the same to the Managing Agents at the Registered Office of the Company, on or before the 15th February, 1921, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st March 1920 to the date of payment, failing which the shares will be forfeited and proceedings will be instituted to recover the dues.

By Order of the Board,
N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Krishna Buildings,
Fort, Bombay. R 2438

THE NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING & HOSIERY MILLS, LTD.

FIRST CALL.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 28th January, 1921, it has been resolved to make a Call of Rs. 10 per Share, and that it has been further determined that the same should be paid to the Managing Agents at the Registered Office of the Company, on or before the 1st March, 1921.

All the Share Holders are requested to pay in the 1st Call money in respect of all the shares standing in their names on the 28th January, 1921, forwhich due notice have already been posted.

N. MAGANLAL & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Krishna Buildings,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
3 R 2439

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

THE 8th Dividend Warrants of the above Company will be ready by the 15th February, and those shareholders resident in Bombay, who so desire, will have their warrants delivered to them on presentation of their share certificates at the Company's Office from the 16th to the 26th February, 1921. Warrants for shareholders residing outside Bombay as well for those residing in Bombay but who may not have taken them away before the 28th will be posted as usual.

S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
Bombay Share Registration,
Office, 19th Bank, Street. C 8283

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Conqueror	...5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	.....	15th April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO Agents. 5860

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort.
7142

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay 50-52 Church Gate Street, next to Kemp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.
C 7989

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

HOLKAR STATE, INDORE, C. I.

PERSONS desirous of attending the above Conference which will be held at Indore from the 23rd March to 8th April, 1921, under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and requiring facilities in the way of travelling expenses and free board and lodging during the Conference session should write for a form to be filled in and forwarded to the undersigned before the middle of February, 1921.

H. A. TALCHERKAR, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.
Secretary,
Reception Committee.
C 8139

NOTICE.

REQUIRED an INDIAN BLOCK MECRANIC to maintain Neals Token Block instruments, train control, telegraph an telephone instrument on a section of th Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Applicants shoul have had a thorough Workshop training with subsequent experience in connection with th above instruments and should be conversant with rules regarding working of trains, etc on a Railway. Salary offered Rs. 90 to Rs. 150 p.m.

Apply to—
THE SUPERINTTNDENT,
Electrical Branch,
B. N. Railway, Khargpur.
C 8314

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, TRAPPERS and REMOUNTS will be held on March 1st 1921, on the premises of Julius Gove's, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Owners wishing to offer any horses, please notify the Office on or before noon of 28th February, 1921.

Horses sold on 5 per cent. Commission and Rs. 3 for entry fees which is to be paid when entering.

Bargains to be had. For further particulars apply Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Bombay, dated 12th February 1921.
C8318

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavi and other Java ports as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipmen for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "City of Agra". September.

For further particulars apply to the under signed.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
1922 Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LTD

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1920, will be paid at Re. 1/8 (12 per cent. per annum) per share of the Company, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1921, at the registered office of the Company, No. 63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11-30 a.m., and 4 p.m., (S.T.) on week days and between 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m., on SATURDAYS to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register on SATURDAY the 19th February, 1921.

Divided Warrants will be issued to the shareholders on production of Allotment and Call Receipts.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday the 21st February to MONDAY, the 28th February, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILACHAND DEVCHAND & COMPANY,
Agents.
C7990

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE,

TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Ootacamund, a commodious FURNISHED HOUSE with large grounds, 2 cottages and 2 tennis courts. For full particulars apply to Messrs. EDGE & GENGE, Solicitors, Ootacamund.
C 8329

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the new shares (Rs. 125 paid up) of the Imperial Bank of India will rank for dividend from the date on which the amounts payable on application are received by the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th February, 1921.
C 8283

THE APOLLO MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the period ended 31st December 1920 and the Balance Sheet as at that date, of the Company.
(2) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration and,
(3) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 1st March to 10th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO.,
Agents.
No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 7th February, 1921.
C 8333

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 50, and a bonus of Rs. 35 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 7 per share of Rs. 50, for the half year ending 31st August, 1920, are made payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1921, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on week days and between 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Saturdays at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of the share certificates to share holders whose names stand on the Register of Members on 19th February, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 21st to 28th February, 1921 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Agents.
Registered Office,
Henshaw's Buildings,
2, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 14th February, 1921.
C8337

SALE OF CONDEMNED GHI.

THE ASSTT. DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport (Embn.), Bombay, has 135½ tons of condemned Ghi which he offers for sale.

2. Tenders for the above should be submitted to him up to 12 noon on Wednesday, the 23rd February, 1921, quoting rate per 100 lbs. and stating the quantity. Tenderers are prepared to purchase.

3. The Ghi can be inspected in "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, Bombay.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a guarantee that the Ghi in question will not be placed on the market as a foodstuff.

5. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.

6. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

7. The offers will hold good for one month.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain,
for Asstt. Director of S. & T. (Embn.),
Bombay.
Alexandra Dock,
Bombay, 14th February, 1921
S 8339

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENEMY TRADING ACT 1916.

RE: W. WOLF AND SONS, SALOMAN BROS. AND A. BLASCHECK & CO.
(In liquidation).

IT IS HEERBY NOTIFIED that the above companies are in liquidation and that the liquidation proceedings have now been taken up. The creditors of the companies, who have not already submitted their claims to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay; are required on or before 7th March, 1921, in the case of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons, and Saloman Bros, and on or before 14th March, 1921, in the case of A. Blascheck and Co., to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Public Accountants, 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing by the said S. B. Billimoria and Co., or in person or by their attorneys to attend and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof such debts or claims will be excluded from liquidation. Creditors who have already submitted their claims to the Custodians of Enemy Property Bombay, are hereby required to communicate direct with the said S. B. Billimoria and Co. and to submit to them proofs of their debts or claims, in the manner aforesaid

The attention of all persons having claims against the said companies is invited to clauses 14 to 23 and 25 and 26 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) Order 1916; which was published under Notification No. 6200-16-11 dated the 22nd July 1916 of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, at pages 998-1000 of Part I of the "Gazette of India" of the same date and republished under Bombay Government Notification No. 7357 dated 28th July 1916; at pages 1644 et seq of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I dated 3rd August 1916.

H. C. B. MITCHELL,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms.
Bombay, 15th February, 1921. C8338

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATES of the above Company have been ready and shareholders are requested to present the documents they hold in exchange for the corresponding Certificates.

CALLIANJEE & SONS,
Managing Agents,
420, Mint Street, MADRAS.
C8279

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KRISHNARAO RAGHUNATHJI RANE and YESHWANT KRISHNARAO RANE have contracted to sell the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or to or in any part thereof by way of gift inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust; or otherwise howsoever; are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned; within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at Juhu in Salsette and in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 1000 square yards and bearing Survey No. 41, Sub or Pot No. 7 and bounded, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the East by the Temple and property of the Shri Gramdevi, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Silva and on or towards the West by the property of Narayen Luxman Naik and the assessment in respect of the said property together with certain other property of the Vendor is Rs. 2-15-4.

Bombay dated this 14th day of February, 1921
NARAYEN LUXMAN NAIK,
Sadanand Building, Girgaon,
R2466 Bombay.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the Matter of the Gaekwad Sugar Works and Distillery Co., Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)

Dr. HARI WAMAN BHAT, of Poona Inhabitant, residing at Sadashiv Peth, in Poona, by his constituted Attorney Moreshwar Damodar Bhat .....Petitioner.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 28th day of February, 1921, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned Shapurji Romanji Billimoria of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Public Accountants, the Official Liquidator of the said Company at his office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts and proved.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1921.
S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator.
C 8275

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
of the Eastern Maritime, Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of March, 1921, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the Official Liquidator of the above Company, at his office 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of April, 1921, at 1 o'clock in the noon, at the office of the said Liquidator is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated, at Bombay, this 14th day of February, 1921.
N. H. MOOS,
Official Liquidator.
C 8330

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWAJI SORABJI & CO'S SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALE of old iron scrap, plate iron, angle iron, Manilla ropes, coir ropes, wooden cases, old drums, barrels, jars, old clothes, blankets, life-belts, electric wire and fans, old canvas, steel iron ropes, ship fittings, boats in fair condition, cordage, old brass, copper, lead, zinc and other shipchandlery stores, also new canvas, copper pipes, etc., etc.

Under kind instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 21st February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. and the following days, as may be necessary in the compound of the Government Dockyard, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Purchaser will have to pay 50 per cent. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be resold at the risk and cost holding him responsible for any loss if so occasioned, while he will have no claim to any profit by such re-sale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.
8-2-1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COWS AND BULLOCKS.

Suit No. 677 of 1920.

Pursuant to the Judge's Order made in the above Suit on the 14th February, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at Bandra Slaughter House at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account and risk of the parties concerned.

Such of the animals as may be alive at the state of sale consisting of a large number of Cows and Bullocks.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Vendors Sir Mahomed Yusoof, Haji Allimahomed Haji Cassam, Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman and Esmail Haji Dawood, the executors and trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Suleman Hassam Soudagar, the prope ty described in the schedule hereunder written will be sold by public auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or Ground with the messuage tenement or chawl hereuntaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of Arthur Road on the Parel Flats near Chinchpogly Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing 679 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. C/1161 and New Survey No. 2/2522 assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward F. No. 217, Street No. 194 and 202 Arthur Road and bounded on the East by the p operty of Govind Tukaram Sindneya, on the West formerly by the property of Anandrao Chimtoba Chhapmala and now that of Mr. Kushaba Bala on the North partly by the Property of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and partly by the property of Mr. Manadeo Bhawani Haji and on o. towards the South by the ground reserved for footpath by the Municipality and beyond which is Arthur Road.

For further particulars and condition of sale herein apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Vendors at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF CIGARETTES.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Underwriters:—

Ex. S. S. "Shiedeck."

2 cases Cigarettes of Zebra Brand of United State of America, slightly damaged.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

Under instructions of the Jivraj Baloo Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Pydhowni, Tamba Kanta, near the Hanuman Temple, the following bales of yarn on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy and Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, The Eastern Commercial Corporation, Ltd.

25 bales each 400 lbs. grey yarn of 6½ counts Flower Tie Photo Ticket.

25 bales each 10½ counts flower tie Durbar ticket.

25 bales each 12½ counts flower tie Durbar ticket.

25 bales each 20½ counts flower tie stag ticket.

All the above bales are manufactured by Jivraj Baloo Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTED VOILED AND ELECTRIC FANS.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

One case 40 pieces printed voiled 1,776 yards.

One case electric fans 110 volts D.C.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. G. C. Plinston, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder near the gate of the Royal Yacht Club, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, made to order dining table, solid blackwood arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, solid blackwood wardrobes, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown press, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, iron cots, one iron safe on stand, one lot wearing apparels, boots, marble clocks, two typewriters, one set Encyclopaedia Brittanica XI Edition, gramophone records, valuable books, revolving book stands, glass door book cases, writing tables, valuable water colours and engravings, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT MALAD.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Mooljimal Dharamdas and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. K. Pritamdas and Co.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 7,501 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land situate in the village of Malad, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, Zilla Thana and registered under Survey No. 6-9-12-19-27-16-5-42-3-20, Assessment Fs. 3-12-0 and bounded as follows, on the East by the land of Mr. Muncherji Pestonji Choksi, sold by him to Jethachand Damodher, Tricumdas, on the West by the land of Mr. M. P. Choksi, sold by him to Mooljee Gangaram, on the North by a private Road and on the South by a Nala (rivulet).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Bhaishanker Kanga and Ghirdharlal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BORAH BAZAR STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from N. H. Mody, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1798 of 1920 (Jamnadas Gocaldas vs. Narondas Kakubhai and another) and pursuance to the directions contained in the consent order made in the above Suit on the 30th September, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the buildings, standing thereon, situate at Bora Bazar Street, Fort, containing 18 square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Municipality under Ward A No. 1716, Street No. 92 to 96, Collector New No. 5293 and New Survey No. 9029 and bounded on the East by Bora Bazar Street, on the West by Burjorji Muncherji, on the North by the house of Ratanbai, wife of Rustomji Nanavati and on the South by Goga Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotoobhai, Solicitors for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 16th February, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 521.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS.

Auction sale of goodwill and the valuable jewellery etc. of the shop of Vilcassim Bros. at Taj Mahal Hotel.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Taj Mahal Hotel by the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vilcassim Bros. insolvants stock-in-trade consisting of valuable jewellery, curios, and other fancy articles, show cases, and furniture etc., relating to the jewellery business of the said insolvants as a going concern including the goodwill of the said business.

The sale will take place on the premises at the Taj Mahal Hotel and the property will be on view for inspection of the intending purchasers from THURSDAY, the 17th instant till the days of sale between the hours of 12 noon to 5 p.m. except Sunday and on Sunday from 12 noon till the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Official Assignee of Bombay in the High Court Bombay or Messrs. Ardeshir Hormuzji Dinshaw and Co. at their office Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LAUNCH "INDIA."

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Old Custom House, motor launch India of 35 ft. length, 9 ft. beam, 1 ft. Braft, 15-20 H.P. Argyle Engine can accommodate 30 persons good working order.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES IMITATION LOCAL GLASS BEADS.

By the order of the office concern and on account and at the risk of the party, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following.

8 cases each of 200 bunches each of 12 strings containing 80 imitation local glass beads.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th, FRIDAY, the 25th and MONDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of cotton piecegoods, parts of mill machinery, leather, tins of ghee, gas cylinders, hides, English and country medicines, sporting goods, trunks, boxes, cotton samples, twist, books, brass, copper and alluminiumware, parcels of shoes, cases of machine oil and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

On MONDAY, the 28th day of February 1921, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. E. Tawker and Sons the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collection of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Mody Runchhordas and Co Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur, Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1921.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

UNDER the kind instruction received from the Office in charge Divisional Clothing Depot, Kirkee, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee Arsenal on THURSDAY 17th February, 1921 at 2 p.m. of the following stores:—

A large quantity of Woollen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets Greatcoats, Slirts, Towels, Trousers, Coats, Pyjamas, Mosquitos Cprtain, Ammunition Boots Suttrangees, Jerseys Putties mittens warm, socks, Razais, and etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,

Government Auctioneer,

R3425

SALES BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 BALES F. P. VIRAMGHAM COTTON.

SUIT NO. 2214 OF 1920.

Dayaljee Laljee & Co. ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Amratlal Tricumjee ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for Messrs. Chaganlal Pitamberdas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Amratlal Tricumjee, in pursuance of Judge's Order of 5th February, 1921, passed in the above Suit, wherein Messrs. Dayaljee Laljee and Co. are plaintiffs and said Messrs. Amratlal Tricumjee are defendants and Messrs. Chaganlal Pitamberdas are Garnishees, Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of Feb., 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the Colaba Cotton Green, the following:—

120 bales F P Viramgham Cotton bearing Mark A. T.

The said bales are lying in the Jutha of Seth Khimjee Damjee Nickel B No. 2.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 2 days.

MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES ARADHIA OF MANEKJI PETIT MILLS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 17th day February 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Mungaldas Market in the shop No. 282 by order of Dulbhadas Amersi, Esqr. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Avaji Mohomed Ami Mohomed Sharif.

3 bales each 100 pieces Aradhia No. P. 5400 x 2 3/4 lbs. of Manekji Petit Mills.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 20th day of February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Sultan Manzil", Labernum Road, New Gamdevi, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, upholstered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, pictures, table ornaments, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, hatstands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. E. Thomas, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

Telephone No. 4927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (B. T.).

Auction Sale of all the Stock-in-Trade of a Shop situated at Fida Building, opposite Mangaldas Market, Princess Street, with Goodwill.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place by order of the Mortgagee-in-possession, Sheth Tahilram Girdharidas and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shambhulal Tulsidas, Mortgagor.

All the Stock including silken cloths, flower paj sarees, chicken mark silk pieces, jarse caps and sarees, etc., etc.

Furniture including glass door cupboards, glass door show case, table, chairs, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS AND AGENTS.

Auction Sale of 250 cases Clarifying Powder, 6 bales Silk, Cotton Canvas pieces and Tins of Colour.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Khoja Gali at the godown near Sheth Jivanji Ismailji's shop by order of Messrs. Tirthadas Kishandas and Kevalram Chimandas and Co., and on account and at the risk of Khoja Ismailbhai Khimji Punja.

250 cases Clarifying Powder by Reynolds and Bruneon.

6 bales Silk Cotton Canvas pieces, tins of Colours, etc.

Goods on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 343 BALES STRIPED DRILL, 30 BALES DROP BOX CHECK, 50 BALES RED COLOURED SUSI.

On FRIDAY, the 18th February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. M. Abdul Aziz and Co., Selling Agents of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the estate of Gigraj Jagannath (deceased), sell by Public Auction at Champa Gali, opposite Dharamraj Lane the undermentioned ready goods as well as goods, under preparation of Hongkong Mill.

192 ready bales including:—

152 bales striped drill No. 54700 of 9 lbs.

30 bales all coloured drop box check No. 2815 of 4¾ lbs.

5 bales all coloured red susi No. 2700 of 4½ lbs.

6 bales all coloured red susi No. 270 of 4 lbs.

231 bales under preparation (as per contract) including:—

192 bales striped drill No. 54700 , lbs. 9.

20 bales all coloured red susi No. 2700, lbs. 11¼.

19 bales all coloured red susi No. 270, lbs. 4.

A deposit of 25 pef cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI, & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1921.

DR. I. P. ENAD.

has trained more than one hundred and fifty students (including B.Sce. and M.Bce.) in the art of Soap-making, Industrial institutions given free advice. Consult him at.

MANILAL MANSION.

Lamington Road.

Bombay No. 7.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell on FRIDAY, 18th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) by Public Auction at their sale rooms the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Usuf Bros:—

25 doz. shovels with handles.

By order of the concerned.

A lot of Swiss watches:—

5 doz. Rolled Gold watches.

4 doz. Fancy shape nickle watches.

3 doz. Fancy shape plated watches.

4 doz. Silver watches 10 jewels.

4 doz. Silver nickle and plated wrist watches

3 doz. Enamelled aplaca powder boxes.

2 doz. Silver links.

By order of the concerned:—

Remington and Smith Premier Type Writer, Electric Table Fan, and a Piano, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Defaulting indentor Messrs. Ambalal Morarji & Co.

S. S. Hatimura.

S M JTM 1100, Bombay—1 case satin and velvet Ribbon, Cook Son and Co.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. M. A. Miashaib Serafali and Co.

S M JTM 8364, Bombay—12 cases containing azino laid paper, fulscape and other sizes.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Essufali and Co.

6 cases account book by William Colinus and Co.

By order of the Bank concerned.

S. S. CITY OF MARSEILLS.

295 cases tea.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES IN METALS, SADDLERY LEATHER, HARDWARE, PIPES, ENGINES, ETC.

By order of the controllers (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY 24th and FRIDAY, 25th February 1921, at 2.30 p.m. each day (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following:—

A large stock of Government Surplus Store consisting of rubber knee boots, parts and requisites of saddlery, gun limbers, wheels, machine-guns, carts, aeroplane engines, coolers, electric cables, tool steel, copper gauge, brass strips, mallets and handles, copper scrap, C I pipes, centrifugal pumps, old motor gears, and similar other brass and leather goods.

On account and at the risk of M. M. Shah:—

A quantity of bulb angles.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 96, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES KHANDESH (JAMNER) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th February, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Goods yard Colaba on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

18 bales Khandesh (Jamner) Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 1416 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd Sebruary, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Office concerned the following goods ex. s.s. "Ischia."

On account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Abdool Reheman Shirazi.

1000 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Mirza Allimohomed Shirazi.

416 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar.

The above goods are lying at the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse No. A Victoria Dock and No. 10 Prince's Dock.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Lebruary, 1921.

"DON'T BE PUZZLED

Insist on Having Only

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red, Re. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,

1-3—Lakhshmi Dett's Lane,

P. O. BAGHBAZAR, Calcutta.

Hydrometer

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English, German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P. ENAD

MANILAL MANSION,

Lamington Road, Bombay. No. 7.

IVORY WORKS

125, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Ghosh Dastider & Co.,

Manufacturers of:—

Ivory Brooch with names Re. 1, Buttons, Chains, Combs, Bangles, Toys, etc. Repairings are undertaken. Special rates to wholesale buyers.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTION!

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p. m. sharp

Eastern Tours, Ld.

present the

ROYAL OPERA COMPANY

Final Performances

Final Performances

To-day Wed. 16th & To-morrow Thurs. 17th February at 9-30 p.m.

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS

Full Company of favourite artists.

Programme includes:—

excerpts from

GOUNOD'S "FAUST"

VERDI'S "RIGOLETTO"

BIZET'S "CARMEN"

OFFENBACH'S "TALES OF HOFFMAN"

ROSSINI'S "BARDIERE DI SEVA GLIA"

LEONCAVALLO'S "PAGLIACCI"

VERDI'S "AIDA"

PUCCINI'S "LA BOHEME"

PUCCINI'S "MADAME BUTTERFLY"

A Change of Programme Nightly

Two Grand Opera Matinees.

Fri. 18th and Sat. 19th at 5-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICE MATINEES

POPULAR PRICE MATINEES

POPULAR PRICE MATINEES

at Rs. 4, 2, 1 and 8 annas.

Rs. 4, 2, 1 and 8 annas.

Rs. 4, 2, 1 and 8 annas.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY!!!

To hear the world's Finest Music

At Prices to Suit Everybody.

Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

The Excelsior

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY

Commencing Fri. 18th to Mon. 21st and Thurs. 24th and Fri. 25th Feb.

Reduced Price Matinee Sunday 20th.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of SIR GEORGE LLOYD, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.

and

LADY LLOYD]

THE BOMBAY AMATEURS

[(By arrangement with M. E. Bandmas)

present

"The Dollar Princess"

A Musical Play in 3 Acts

The Great Success from Daly's Theatre London.

Mrs. Jas. McGrath, Mrs. D. B. Binning, Miss M. Aitken, Mrs. E. C. B. Acworth, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Hirsch, Miss Armitage, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Kennedy Mizards, Mrs. Ormerod, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Skilliter, Mrs. Trollope, Miss Turton, and Miss Whyte, Messrs. Jas. McGrath, Duncan Wilson, D. B. Binning, Major Ranshaw, Messrs. Mackenzie, Docherty, Mitchell, Birtwistle, Chadwick, Davies, Duval, Hansen, Hardcastle, Joel, Simmons, Smith, Sopranich, Warren-Smith, Symonds, Faircleugh, Turton and Wadeson,

The Opera produced by

Mr. James McGrath

Specially augmented Orchestra under

Mr. Edward Behr

Plan Now open at Rose & Co.

The Empress

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills

TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS

Featuring the immensely popular Stars

BEN WILSON

and

NEVA GERBER

will crawl right down into your hearts and stay there for weeks.

7th, 8th and 9th Episodes.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing SUNDAY 20th Feb.

MARIE CORELLI WEEK

MARIE CORELLI WEEK

MARIE CORELLI WEEK

Daily Change of Programme

From Her Most Popular Works

Sunday 20th at 9-45 p.m.

"VENDETTA"

Monday 21st at 6-30 p.m.

"TEMPORAL POWER"

Tuesday 22nd at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

"THELMA"

Wednesday 23rd Feb. at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

"SORROWS OF SATAN"

Thursday 24th

No Cinema Performance

Friday 25th Feb. at 6-30 p.m.

"HOLY ORDRES"

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

Margarita Fischer

in

"The Girl who Couldn't grow up"

TOUR OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN INDIA

LAYING FOUNDATION STONE OF KING GEORGE'S DOCK, CALCUTTA.

TO-NIGHT

Running Simultaneously at two Picture Houses.

At the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

and at the

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

THE FILM ENCHANTED!!

A MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTION.

Messrs. K. D. and Brethens present

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK

Produced by WILLIAM FOX.

Gergeous Spectacle, Superb Setting, Clever Acting!

Enacted by Child Asters!

"Jack and the Beanstalk," the film that costs a half million of dollars to produce—with its thirteen hundred children, its diminutive stars, its eight and a half-foot giant, its castle and its walled city, built solely for this wonderful production—has an appeal to grown-ups as well as to children.

Children play most of the roles, except, of course, the giant; they make up the royal court and the army, and they tell their story in eight reels of wonderful and fascinating pictures to all the world of childhood, and to all who love them. The clever and sumptuous handling of the immortal story, that grown-ups half remember and half forget, gives it an appeal that is universal.

at the

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

and at the

GLOBE CINEMA,

(Sandhurst Road).

PLEASE CAREFULLY NOTE THE TIMINGS:—

Timings at the West-End: 5-15; 7; 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Timings at the Globe: 5; 6-45; 8-30 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p m.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURE DRAMA

"A WOMAN'S BUSINESS"

THE AWAKENING OF A WOMAN'S SOUL. Did her plans make her a home breaker or a home maker? Was she justified in selling her love to support her husband? What would you have done had you been her husband?

A MOST DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 3 each.)

COMMENCING 28TH FEB.

MAURICE L. BANDMAN

will present

The famous Russian Danseuse & Pianiste

THAMARA SWIRSKAYA

Assisted by

HARRY EDWARDS

And the world renowned Violin Virtuoso

MARGOSA.

Booking will shortly open.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, p. m. only.

THE DARLING OF THE SCREEN

MARY PICKFORD

in the Third of her "First National" Features

"HEART O' THE HILLS"

The arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at Calcutta.

THE ARRIVAL AT HOWRAH
THE DRIVE THROUGH THE CITY
THE ARRIVAL AT GOVT. HOUSE.

NO CINEMA SHOW TO-DAY at 8-15 & 10

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

PRESENT,

THE SECOND INSTALMENT

of the Newest Sensible Serial

TRAILED by THREE

FEATURING

The American Stage IDOL

STUART HOLMES

and the versatile star of the thousand moods

MISS FRANKIE MANN

Never mind if you have missed the First Instalment of the serial. Follow it to-day! It will be interesting to you in any episode.

Four shows daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

LAMINGTON ROAD

To-Night

PIRATE GOLD

featuring

GEORGE B. SEITZ

and

MARGUERITE CURTOT

Episode 5 DUGGED

Episode 6 KIDNAPPED

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest

JIGGS AND THE SOCIAL LION

2 parts Comedy

Time:

7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m daily

Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

OPTIMISM

as a philosophy is of value to the People who cultivate it. Those who have a way of looking on the bright side of things—of seeking for the best in life are indeed happy in themselves and a delight to their fellows. Their influence is stimulating and invigorating; their presence tends to the promotion of geniality and goodwill. It is however, well to remember that a sane optimistic outlook may be clouded by indifferent health. The state of the digestive organization, for example, frequently exercises a depressing influence upon the mind, and the outlook is affected accordingly. Dyspeptic conditions bring dark days—days of gloom and frequently of despondency. On the other hand a healthy appetite facilitates the discovery of an open horizon and a brighter view. The importance of maintaining the tone of the digestive system is generally recognised, and it should be universally known that one of the best medicinal aids towards this end is Beecham's Pills. Depression and despondency in so far as they are caused by disordered digestion, may be speedily dispelled by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sole everywhere

in boxes, Price 1s 3d and 3s 0d

Jackel et cie ltd.

PARIS (France).

"Jackel Cream"

The best cream for the Hair and Head:—

"Odelux"

The best preparation for the complexion).

Always in stock. Agents required for upcountry markets (Except Calcutta) please apply to

Sole Agents

JASOJI & SONS,

197/9, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY

ARTISTIC ENLARGEMENTS

12" × 10" MOUNTED 18" × 14" From ANY PHOTOGRAPH FOR Rs. 10 Only.

D. MOLL, LUCKNOW. PHOTOGRAPHER BY APPT. to H. E. the GOVERNOR, U. P.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves. Dr. Mallick's Patent In-Mic cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves. Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.

D. D. Postwalla & Co.

275, Hornby Road, FORT.

A Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of immeasurable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.

No Cooking. Add water only.

Horlick's malted milk

In 3 sizes. Of all Stores & Bazaars.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AGED AND TRAVELLERS

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th February 1921, during the last the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual; night temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature is higher than usual at Saharanpur; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Karachi. Day temperature is higher than usual in North Rajputana; night temperature is slightly above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Bhuj where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj, Veraval and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal; night temperature slightly higher than usual at Akola.

The Konkan. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Poona but are clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad; night temperature is considerably higher than usual at Ahmednagar and in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rain has fallen Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Madras and Malabar but dry clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th February 1921.

The depression over the Central Provinces yesterday has moved to Bengal and given nearly general rain in Chota-Nagpur and local showers in Central India East. Ranchi reports three-quarters of an inch and Chaibasa a quarter. Weather remains slightly disturbed in the extreme north of India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS MONDAY, THE 15th FEB. 1921.

	63.2	48	9	74	—	4.50	—3.61
	76 7	54.0		89		0.06	—2.74
	77.6	49.0		49	..	0.06	—0.94
	61.4	55	0	50	—	3 5	—2 58
	78			9			—2.18
							0
	79.6	52	4	44	—	3 38	—0.20
	80.1	54		39		1 50	0.60
	84	2		46		1 .8	—2 00
				47		3. 6	×0 95
	84.4	49		2.		2.61	+0.2
	77.7	1		29		2.04	+0.72
	76	8		37		0	—0 2
	79	2		51		0 25	—0 7.
	80	4		54		0 22	—0 00
	83	0		62		0.41	0 6
	84.	0		35		0.66	—0 10
	66	6		48		N	0 31
	77.6	1		88		0	—0 4
	83	0		79		0	0 39
						0	—0 48
				76		0	0 57
	86	0		56		0	0 32
	90	0		48		0 .07	0 38
	8			23			0 30
	84.	4		3		0	0 57
	84	4		85		0.01	0 3
	84	4		35		0.47	0 76
	80	3		76		4.19	0 7
	84	2		84		0 89	0 68
	83	3		77		0	0 64
	84	2		87		0.46	0 46
	90	0		29		0 .0	1 60
	88.	5		38		0. 6	—1.88
	92	1		42		0.39	
	87	4		77		0.08	—0 03
	84	2		48		N 20	×9 00
	84.8	68		61		0	—0.04
	81.7	67		65		0	—1 05
	85.	70		81		0 15	—2.06
	89.8	69		88		0	—0 94
	88	1	51.2	29		0	—1 08
	89		0	45		0.12	—2 04
	92		0	67		0	—0 98
	84	8	66	7		0 09	— .6
	87	3	66.	3		0	—1.09
	88	8		78		0.0.	—1 45
	90	0	66	8		0	—1 44
	90	0	0	72		0 48	—1 87
	86.2	71	1	39		0 01	—1.27
	88	0	7	8	75	5 7	+0 55
	8	3	73	0	89	8 60	+1. 0
	87	1	71	4	79	16.35	+2.26
	87	5	7	.7	86	27.65	+2.23
	91.	5	63	2	52	1 72	—7.32
	96.9		63	7	58	0.3.	—4.88
	85	5	0	7	40	3 10	4.82
	89	3	67	5	91	25.97	+1.9.
	92	0	64	8	38	3.60	+1 77
	90	7	63	5	70	11.3.	+0 91
	89.8	69	.5	87		27 91	×18 99
	84.0	69	.8	85		66.40	×35.01

Messrs. J. F. Madan and Company, who are producing the tour pictures of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, gave a special performance at the Viceregal Lodge on Monday night before the Viceroy, His Royal Highness and a distinguished gathering numbering over a hundred.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15.

S S Ailsa, Hall, Busreh.
S S West Caddoa, Olitt, Sanfrancisco.
S S Ortova, Daniel Suez.
S S Clan Macindoe, Miller, Glasgow
S S Rentsend, Stuart, Southampton.
S S Aungoan, Younger, Rangoon.
S S Karapara, Downing, Durban.
S S Zappelin, Burlega, Southampton.

The following vessel obtained its portclearance yesterday.

S S Chandara, Abbott, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday Steamer Castalia for Liverpool etc.

Steamer Karapara for Durban etc.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karapara, 3,722 tons, Captain J F Downing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban etc., with mails, a general cargo and 574 passengers.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,587 tons, Captain A G Abbott, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Ailsa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Ailsa, 187 tons, Captain C J Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with ballast.

S S Wets Caddoa:—Cox Shipping Agency's steamer West Caddoa, 3,522 tons, Captain J F Olitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sanfrancisco, with a general cargo

S S Clan Macindoe:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macindoe 2,774 tons, Captain W Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday form Glasgow, with a general cargo, horses and cattles.

S S Aungban:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Aungban, 3,006 tons, Captain J Younger, arirved in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and kerosine oil.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 15.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—23 bales wool J Kerra; 69 bales wool Devji Govindjee; 1001 cwt myrabollams D Bhicajee and Co; 300 cwt khismiss V Motiram; 26 bales wool A A Peerbhoy.

S S Olympia for Marseilles—2 cases butter Hulliwell and Co.

S S Olympia for Glasgow—45 cwt groundnut Kukerm Lele and Co.

S S Olympia for Barcelona—985 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S West Caddoa for New York—7001 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal; 3 bales carpet Tilakchand & Shapoorji and Co; 15 cwt gum myrra L Nowrojee and Co.

S S Malwa for London—6 cwt devi devi seed A A Peerbhoy.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokohama—900 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokcachi—800 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Moji—200 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe—1600 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton G Dossa & Co; 100 bales cotton Yossa C Trading & Co; 200 bales cotton Shamjee Hemraj & Co; 500 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand; 2500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Nagasaki—200 bales cotton Yuasa C Trading Co.

S S Atlas Maru for Yokoachi—500 bales cotton Teikoku M K Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Yokohama—400 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Moji—200 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Kose—1100 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Teikoku M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Shamjee Hemraj; 1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton G Dossa & Co; 500 bales cotton N V Dossa; 800 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 350 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

Feb. 15.

S S Taroba from Durban Agents E I S N Co—3 case scheese; 27 bags dried fish; 60 cases port; 17 bags dara; 150 cases ghee; 30 drums ghee; 1 bale wool; 241 tusks ivory; 44 pieces timber; 5 bags kuddies; 14 bags coffee seed; 19 cases cigarettes; 530 bales cotton; 5072 bales cloves.

S S Karachi from Colombo, Agents E I S N Co—16 cases cardomums; 31i cotton; 71 bags fresh ginger; 604 bags cocoanuts; 600 bundles tamrind; 404 bags copra.

S S Malwa from London, Agents Mackennon Mackenzie & Co—6 cases painter brushes; 5 cases paint; 10 kegs paint; 100 cases champagn; 5 cases envelops; 5 boxes osvereign; 10 boxes specie; 26 cases gramaphone machines; 446 bars silver; 6 cases soap; 28 cases glassware; 26 cases drapery; 23 cases paper; 51 bales paper; 15 cases liquor; 1180 cases brandy; 247 cases wine; 10 cases port; 25 cases canvas; 55 cases medicines; 17 bales rugs; 44964 pieces bricks; 40 cases beer; 50 case stiles.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDAL

The Honorary Secretary of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards the different objects of the Society:—Towards the Poor Widows Education Fund—(1) Mr. Vishnupant Jamadar Shirodkar Rs. 500; (2) Mr. Dinanath Raghunath Wagle Rs. 200; (3) Mr. Ramrao Morova Amonkar Rs. 100 and (4) Mrs. Tarabai Ramchandra Nabar, B.A. Rs. 100 Towards Primary Education—Mr. N. V. Mandlik, J.P., Trustee, Hematsch Estate Rs. 50. Towards General Expenses—(1) Mr. Keshavrao Dinanath Mangaonkar (in memory of the late Mr. J. D. Mangaonkar) Rs. 51; (2) Mr. Gajanan Vishnupant Shirgaonkar, (in the name of his mother, Mrs. Saraswatibai Vishnupant Shirgaonkar) Rs. 50; (3) Messrs. D. R. Manerikar and V. A. Desai (in memory of the late Mrs. Anandibai Haripant Shirgaonkar) Rs. 10. Towards subscription for Life-membership—(1) Mr. Narayan Ganesh Sende (Sirsi- Rs. 101; (2) Mr. Vamanrao Dattatraya Kanvinde (Achra) Rs. 101; (3) Mr. Shamrao G. Bhadri, (Kundgol-Dharwar) Rs. 100; (4) Mrs. Durgabai Dattatraya Idgunji (Belgaum) Rs. 100; (5) Mrs. Shantabai Ramrao Koushik (Bijapur) Rs. 100; (6) Mr. R. R. Panjikar, (Belgaum) Rs. 100; (7) Mr. Gananan Chintaman Deshpande (Belgaum) Rs. 100; (8) Mr. Yashawant Chintaman Deshpande (Belgaum) Rs. 100; (9) Rao Saheb Vishwanth Apparao Muzumdar, (Alibag) Rs. 100; and (10) Mr. Manikrao Eknath Mulgaonkar (Bombay) Rs. 101.

"—and it's so splendid to see you getting strong again so quickly"

What could be more gratifying to a woman burdened by ill-health, than to feel she is getting strong again—what a relief, after that depression and weakness, to experience a delicious feeling of renewed health, vigour and vitality.

The mission of 'Wincarnis' is to give renewed health to those who are

Weak, Anæmic, Nervous or Run-down.

And the reason why 'Wincarnis' does give renewed health is because it possesses a four-fold power—it is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder and a Nerve Food, all in one.

Thus 'Wincarnis' promotes new strength *and* new rich blood *and* new nerve force *and* new vitality—all at one time.

That is why 'Wincarnis' has attained world-wide popularity.

That is why over 10,000 Doctors recommend it.

That is why countless thousands of Weak, Anæmic, Nervous and Run-down men and women have derived new health and vigour, and are, to-day, living testimonials to the wonderful health-giving power of 'Wincarnis.'

That is why *you* should take 'Wincarnis' if you are Weak, or Anæmic, or Nervous, or Run-down, or striving to regain strength after an exhausting illness.

Don't continue to suffer needlessly. Take advantage—to-day—of the renewed health which comes from *new* strength, *new* rich blood, *new* nerve force, and *new* vitality.

But be *sure* you get 'Wincarnis.' *Shun substitutes.*

WINCARNIS

"The Wine of Life."

Can be obtained of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.

Made in England by

COLEMAN & CO., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Game*, LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce *can* be used, LEA & PERRINS' is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins

The Original & Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

If you had a French Chef—

even he could not turn out lighter, daintier Omelettes than your own cook can make quite easily with Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour.

Try this recipe:—

Beat yolks of 2 eggs; also whites with pinch of salt to a stiff froth, separately. Mix 1 oz. Brown & Polson's Corn Flour with ½ teacupful of milk and add to yolks of eggs. Season with pepper and salt. Add whites of eggs lightly to mixture. Heat ½ oz. butter in Omelette pan and pour in mixture. Shake pan gently over fire, and when Omelette is set and underside slightly browned, hold in front of fire until upperside is browned. Double over and serve on a hot plate. Add chopped ham, tongue, chicken or kidney to mixture if desirable.

Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour

Horlick's Malted Milk

For Office Workers

and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

Economic & Financial Review.

BY KRISTODAS

Reuter's Message says that a general meeting of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and Indent Merchants interested in Indian trade a resolution was passed strongly disapproving of the action of the Commercial Associations in India in instructing their members to refuse to pay dratts unless the rate of exchange was not under two shillings to the rupee, declaring that it was contrary to business morality and destructive of the sanctity of contracts. The resolution also proceeded to state that the action taken by the Piece-goods Associations would have a most damaging effect upon all present and future business with India and it rendered impossible the continuance of past relations between suppliers in the United Kingdom and importers in India. This resolution appears to mean that the manufacturers of Great Britain are on the war-path against piece-goods merchants. The step taken by the different associations in this country with regard to the two shilling exchange may not command the unanimity of view of the whole of the commercial community, but it does not lie surely with the British Manufacturers to say that it is only the piece-goods merchants who are at fault and that no blame attaches to the Government or any other parties. With regard to the sage observation that the step taken by the Piece-goods Association is contrary to business morality and destructive of the sanctity of contracts any cynic will smile at the sanctimonious attitude taken up by British manufacturers who cannot be unaware of the fact that their compeers in the machinery industry cancelled contracts placed with them by the Indian manufacturers on the plea of the war and these manufacturers have now to pay a very huge price for getting the same machinery. Those contracts were cancelled without any regard to the needs and requirements of Indian importers. Not in all cases was the plea of war justified for it is said that even with regard to the stocks on their hands British Manufacturers of machinery pleaded the excuse of the war in cancelling their contracts. With regard to the two shilling exchange again the British manufacturers cannot be unaware of the fact of the liberties taken by the Government with the exchange question and their responsibilities in the matter cannot be ignored. It is no use complaining for British manufacturers at this stage for, if they threaten Indian importers with cessation of business etc., the answer is given already by the Piece-goods Association resolving that no orders shall be placed for foreign goods. In the present temper of piece-goods merchants it is rather dangerous for British Manufacturers to irritate them by taking the intolerant line of action, for, it must be remembered that there are other manufacturers of piece-goods besides Lancashire, who again are equally keen, if not keener, to secure the Indian markets for their products. We refer to the United States and Japan which increased their exports of piece-goods to India during the war period and will do so even now if they are given an opportunity. There is again to be taken into account the factor of the Swadeshi campaign which, however discounted it may be by Anglo-Indian critics, is gathering strength all over the country and will mean a dangerous portent to Lancashire especially if the latter helps it forward by the assumption of an unreasonable and unbending attitude with regard to the present question of the exchange and the liabilities of the piece-goods merchants.

Banking Enterprise in India.

The report prepared by the Director of Statistics relating to Banking in India in 1919 has just been published. It appears that there are ninety-five Indian Joint Stock Banks with 230 Branches and Agencies chiefly scattered throught the North-west of India especially in the Punjab and the United Provinces. The number of Banks with a paid up capital and reserve, of Rs. five lakhs and over was eighteen in 1913 and remained 18 in 1919 while the number of Banks with a paid-up capital and reserve of one lakh and less than five lakhs was 23 in the former year and 29 in the latter year. There is however a large difference between the 1919 Statistics and 1913 Statistics with regard to capital and reserve, deposits and cash balance. With regard to the larger Banks the figures were as follows:—

	Capital and Reserve Lakhs.	Deposits Rs. in Lakhs.	Cash Balances Rs. in Lakhs.
1914	3,93	17,11	353
1915	4,38	17,87	399
1916	4,61	24,71	603
1917	4,67	31,17	765
1918	6,02	40,59	949
1919	7,63	58,99	1217

With regard to the smaller Banks the figures were as follows:—

1914	55	126	29
1915	55	91	20
1916	63	101	17
1917	54	99	20
1918	63	155	37
1919	75	228	54

In would appear from these statistics that the total deposits in all the three classes of Banking in India (including Presidency Bank) increased from Rs. 87 crores in 1910 to Rs. 212 crores in 1919 or by 144 per cent., the increase in the Presidency Banks being in a greater proportion than that in the other classes. The respective shares in the total deposits in 1919 were: Presidency Banks 36 per cent, the Exchange Banks 35 per cent., and the Indian Joint Stock Banks 29 per cent. Cash balances at the end of 1919 were 31 per cent, of the liabilities on deposits in the case of the Presidency Banks, 35 per cent, in the case of exchange Banks doing a considerable portion of their business in India and 67 per cent, in the case of those Banks doing business all over Asia. The per-centage for Indian Joint Stock Banks was 21 in the case of Banks having capital and reserve or Rs. five lakhs and over, and 24 in the case of smaller banks. This per-centage of cash balances to deposite can be considered very fair as compared with a similar per-centage of British or American Banks. The number of Bank failures is fortunately now almost insignificant, it having fallen from 42 in 1914 to 4 in 1919. These failures were confined to small banks.

Banking and Industries.

Unfortunately with all the speaking and preaching to that effect the development of Industrial Banking in the real sense of the sense of the word has not yet taken place. The task of looking after smaller industries has been mainly left to cooperative societies which are not able naturally to do much because of the limited resources as compared with the demands made upon them. Joint Stock Banks have not done anything up to this time for developing industries and are mainly concerned with financing trade. The same may be said of Presidency Banks while one cannot expect anything from the exchange banks with regard to the development of industries. The Tata Industrial Bank was started three years back under good auspices but it has not done much in the way of giving accommodation to what may be called small industries. The real requirement of the country is the starting and developing small industries to suit the genius of the people and to relieve the down-trodden masses from the ever-haunting spectre of famine, the tyranny of sowkars and the no-less tyranny of petty Government officials. Unfortunately, we have got a tendency now to look always to enterprises on a large scale and have forgotten to speak in lakhs by thinking of crores. We have always complained against the tendency of the present times to deplete the mofussil and to feed the ports and the bigger manufacturing towns. This strikes at the very vitals of our rural life and is fraught with no small danger to the development of our progress. We have up to this time followed simply in the footsteps of the West regarding our industrialism and there is a danger perhaps already upon us, that all the evils from which the West now tries to free itself will be upon us. Congestion of population in industrial areas, rising up of slums, physical and moral degradation consequent upon such a congestion and slum life, all these evils have already been manifesting themselves and will do so to a marked extent if we allow ourselves to be led away wholly by the spirit of the so-called modern industrialism. The only remedy to fight against this disease is to develop our rural life with the help of small industries and this cannot be done without the instrumentality of small industrial banks in every nook and corner of the country.

Declining Prices.

We were among those who refused to believe that the decline in prices would set in at a remarkably accelerated pace within so short a time after the conclusion of peace. And yet such a decline has already set in the United States and in England leading already to proposals to reduce wages proportionately to the decline in prices. Price declines in the United States have been most precipitous and in the opinion of a leading American comercial paper "greater than in any other country in the world." According to Bradstreet's compilation 60 per cent. of the advance in prices established in the last six years has been wiped out in the six months just ended. "Commerce and Finance" observes that except in a few commodities there has been no surplus stock to justify such a precipitate decline, but that it has been brought about by the feeling of a great many people including arbiters of credit that they, were walking on the top of a fence and could not get to their destination without falling to the ground. This paper puts it expressively when it says that these fears have been due largely to mythical observations such as the "buyer's strike." Several textile mill operators have announced that they will cut wages 22½ per cent, affecting 800,000 workers and in the large cities the salaries for clerical workers have decreased by 15 per cent. The movement has spread already from the United States to England and we may also notice a great reduction in prices, which, it must be said, has commenced already. It is, however, a question if the wage earners will like the proposal of any reductions in their wages especially in this country where the standard of wages was miserably low in the pre-war period.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO

NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.

Incorporated in Portugal.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,656,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000).
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,909,490 (£5,527,800).

STATE BANK OF THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Head Office—LISBON.

BRANCHES.

LONDON:—275, Throgmorton Street, E. C. 2.
PARIS:—8, Rue Helder.
NEW YORK—Wall Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Portugal (30 Branches).
Brazil (9 Branches).
East Africa (9 Branches).
West Africa (15 Branches).
Azores (2 Branches).
Madeira.
Macau.
Timor.
Belgian Congo.
Portuguese India.

Over 300 correspondents in all important commercial Centres.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

BOMBAY (Temporary) OFFICE.
Grant Western Building, Apollo Street.
R. de Medeiros, Manager.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 12th.

Rentes 3%	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/8
,, 2 months hence ..	34 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.
Discount, Bank of England rate amount paid into the Bank of England about 7% since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	6 11/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	6 3/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans ..	5 1/4
,, 7 day market loans ..	5 1/2

METALS.

London, Feb. 12th.

English best Selected Copper ..	76
Standard Copper G. M. B. ..	71 5/8
Copper Braziers	124
Yellow Metal	12—
Hard Spelter	21 1/2

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 12th.

On London at Paris .. France .. 53.68

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 12th.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90 ..	71 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	76 3/8
War Loans 5% 1929/47 ..	95 2/8
Consols 2½%	47 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	37
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	56 1/2
Government Securities 3% ..	48 3/4

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 12th.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April ..	11 3/4

Tone.—
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. Paid sellers 1 1/2
Tone:—Quiet.

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 12th

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Feb. Mar. Nominal	17 1/2
Rapeseed Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Nominal	15 1/2

Tone of Rapeseed:—
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb. Mar. Quiet firmy held .. 20 1/4
Tone of Linseed:—
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb. Mar. Sellers, Firmer, harder to buy .. 17 1/2
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per tcn) Feb. Mar. Nominal 9 1/2
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb, Mar, Nominal .. 18 1/2

WHEAT.

London, Feb, 12th.

Karachi Barley Afloat	87
Argentine Afloat	75
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat	80

Tone:—
Wheat afloat to U. K. 1340000 Qrs.

SHARES.

London, Feb, 12th.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£100
Shanghai Bank	£37

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb, 12th.
To-day's price.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. Mar. Value	40
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb. Mar. Value	41/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb. Mar. Value	41/9

London, Feb, 12th.

Linseed Plate Export 15000 tons.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Feb. 12th.

Total in Sight	747000
Egyptian Visible Suppy	311000
East Indian	199000
American	4 58000
Other	319000
otal Sales	20000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	87000
,, ,, Forwarded	400
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	9000
,, ,, Speculation	78000
American Afloat	105000
East Indian Afloat	4000
Total Afloat	166000

MONEY MARKET

London, 14th February 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	Unsettled	1/4 5/8
Bar Silver Spot	Dull	35 3/8
Bar Gold	Quiet	105/6

New York, Feb. 14th.
To-day's prices.

Months.	
Mar.	13/45
May	13/90
July	14/25

Liverpool Feb. 14th.
To-day's prices.

Mar.	8,67
May	8/82
July	9/00
Oct.	9/26

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb, 14th.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. Mar. sellers	41
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb. Mar, sellers	42/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Feb. Mar, sellers	42/9

Tone:—Firm.

EXCHANGE

London, February 14th 1921

Exchange on London at Paris	53¾
Exchange on Italy	10620
Exchange on Germany	22325

Discounts: no change.

Rentes 5 o/o	45
Standard Copper G. M. B.	71
Tin block	167 1/2

Linseed Calcutta Feb. Mar. Buyers
barley steady 19
Linseed Calcutta Mar. April Done .. 18 3/4

Liverpool, Feb, 14th.

Mid Americans	893
Egytain F. G. F. Sakellaridis	1750

Newyork Feb, 14th.

Demand Bills Bills 38750

London, Feb. 12th.

Linseed afloat to United Kingdom 25000 tons.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Feb. 15.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 305 and declined to Rs. 303½. It then advanced to Rs 307½, the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs 306½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 306½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 306½ and closed at Rs. 305½.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

TO-DAY'S PRICES.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 p.m.

Bombay, Feb, 15th;

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	April-May ..		305½
Fully Good Bengal ..	March ..		203
Fully Good Bengal ..	May ..		211 1/2
Fine Oomra's ..	March ..		246
,, ..	May ..		258½

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb, 15th.

Fully Good M G Bengal ..	March ..		204
,, ,, ..	May ..		213
Fully Good M G Broach ..	April-May		306
Fine M. G. Oomras ..	March ..		245
,, ,, ..	May ..		257

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb, 15th.

Description.	Super-Fine	F G	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal ..	230	215	200	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	230	215	200	,,
M.G. Oomra No. 4		225	210	,,
M.G. Central P No. 1 ..	275	265	250	,,
M.G. Central P No. 2		245	230	,,
M.G. Khandesh No. 6		215	203	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th February 1921.

Cotton	12093	Bales
Wheat	5172	Qrts.
Linseed	853	,,
Rapeseed	Nil.	,,
Gingellyseed	388	,,
Poppyseed	275	,,
Groundnuts	1783	,,
Castorseed	1530	,,
Rice	5867	,,
Myrabollams	2346	,,
Cottonseed	6916	,,
Mowraseed	503	,,
Gram	1466	,,
Jowar	105	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	2451	,,
Bajra	1111	,,
Coal	7917	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 15.

Bars Gold Ready, Rs. 27/14.
Bars Silver Ready, Rs. 92.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/4d.
D D on London, 1/4-5/16.
3 M/dt D A, 1/5.
D D on Paris, Francs 850.
3 M/st D A, Francs 395.
T T on Japan, Rs. 183.
60 D/st D P, Rs. 168.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.89.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 53.60.
London Silver Spot D, 35-3/8.
London Silver Forward D, 34.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 77.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-38, 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 67.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 55
4 per cent Port Trust long dated due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 62.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

SHARES.

The market opened weak owing to speculators selling, but closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2400, Bombay Cotton 1060, Bombay Dyeing 3370, Century 1285, Central India 3910, Colaba Land 2560, Crescent 540, Currimbhoy 1270, David 1575, Fazulbhoy 2150, Finlay 1040, Indian Bleaching 185, Indore Malwa 585 xd, Kasturchand 1600, Kohinoor 3345, New Great 750, Pearls 935, Phoenix 985, Shapurji 315, Simplex 735, Swan 1025, Swadeshi 4050.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 745, Bombay Burma 580, Bombay Burma N I 180 pr, Bt Burma Petrol 16, Bombay Tramway 705, Bombay Steam 317/8, Burma Cement 44, Katni ord 245, Katni def 1230, New India Insurance 4 dis, Shivrajpur 38, Tata ord 142/8, Tata def 705, Tata Oil 135, Tata Bank 25, Scindia Steam 19½ dis.

COLOUR MARKET.

Feb. 15.

The market continues without important fluctuations. The values of most of the important Dyes are steady; however the absence of healthy demand compells the stockists to give concessions to genuine purchasers. The tone is weak.

Quotations:—
Congo Red Rs. 3-4 to 4-8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 15 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 6 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 8 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 5-8 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 8 per lb.
Malachite Green, Rs. 10 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 2 to 2-12 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 4 per lb.
Hematine Crystals, Rs. 1-12 per lb.

CHEMICALS.

Feb. 15.

Bleaching Powder U. A. was greatly in demand, and the rate nearly touched Rs. 40; Caustic Soda had good sale last week. Sodium Sulphide, too, was largely in demand, however, prices noted have been reduced. Sodas, Bichromates and Salts kept quiet. The quotations are as under:—

Sodium Sulphide U A, Rs. 37.
Sodium Sulphide Eng, Rs. 33.
Soda Bichromate, Rs. 110.
Soda Caustic 98/99 per cent, Rs. 35.
Soda Silicate, Rs. 18.
Soda Hydrosulphide, Rs. 2-12.
Soda Washing, Rs. 8.
Chloride Zinc, Rs. 46.
Chloride Magnesium, Rs. 12.
Salt Aniline, Rs. 1-10.
Salt Antimony, Rs. 2-8.
Salt Epsom, Rs. 10-8.
Salt Glauber, Rs. 6.
Acid Sulphuric, Rs. 18 (jar).
Sugar of lead (brown), Rs. 50.
Bleaching Powder U A, Rs. 40.
Bleaching Powder Eng, Rs. 35.
Potash Bichromate, Rs. 135.
Sulphate Alumina, Rs. 18.
Sulphate Copper, Rs. 26.
Starch Maize, Rs. 26.
Sago Flour, Rs. 18.
Farina, Rs. 20.

MILLSTORBS.

Feb. 15.

The market continued quiet. The rates have not undergone great fluctuations. Volume of business transacted was, on the whole poor. Demand was evident only for Healds, and activity was witnessed in rates. Shuttles, Bobbins, Pirns, etc., kept very quiet. Mills, too, are purchasing from hand to mouth. The quotations are as under:—

Healds, Rs. 3-4.
Reeds, Rs. 0-4-6.
Roller Cloth K, Rs. 8-8.
Sizing Flannels, 72in., Rs. 7.
Roller Skins Eng, Rs. 85/100.
Picking Bands, Rs. 2-8.
Pickers No. 4, Rs. 70.
Spring Buffers, Rs. 2.
Slubbing Bobbins 13/16in., Rs. 50.
Warper Eng, Rs. 110/40.
Conical Pirn 5in., Rs. 12.
Universal Pirn 6in., Rs. 10.
Ring Rabbeth 5in., Rs. 14.
Slubbing Skewers, Rs. 30.

In response to the invitation by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sinha about 300 guests were present at the garden party in Government House on Monday afternoon. Guests included Viscount Chetywnd, Sir K. G. Gupta and several prominent officials and non-officials. Viscount Chetywnd arrived on Monday as guest in Government House. (A. P.)

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A SLUR ON MEMBER'S HONESTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 14.

The first business session of the United Provinces Legislative Council opened today at 11 a.m. The resolution of Sir Henry Stanton, which stood next on the paper, to the effect that an humble address be presented to Sir Harcourt Butler, to offer him the sincere congratulations of the Council on his selection and installation as first Governor of this Province and to convey to him the solemn declaration of the Council that in the exercise of its powers and discharge of its obligations it will carry the ever present remembrance of the vows of allegiance made to H. M. the King-Emperor and that it will conduct its deliberations at all times with the moderation, courtesy and dignity consistent with its position in a spirit of honest co-operation and combined effort for the material advancement of the people whom it represents for further development of a system of responsible Government, towards which it is privileged to lead the way in this Province, was then moved.

This resolution raised an energetic, heated and unexpected discussion, beginning with an amendment of Mr. Zafar Husain that the words "It will carry the ever present remembrance of the vows of allegiance made to His Majesty the King-Emperor" should be eliminated. The Rae Bareli and Fyzabad riots were quoted by some members as the ground for opposing the resolution. Pandit Radha Kant Malaviya opposed the resolution for he said it cast a slur on the honesty and integrity of the members. This lead was followed by most of the opposers.

The resolution was carried with the amendment that the latter part of the original resolution should be deleted and in its place should be put "And assure him that it will in all its proceedings direct its efforts towards the happiness and advancement of the people of these Provinces and the progressive realisation of complete responsible Government at an early date."

DY. PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The bill to fix the salary of the Deputy President prior to his election by the Council was also discussed at great length on the ground that a whole time president was not needed and that the figure of Rs. 1,500 per mensem was too high for the salary. It was pointed out by Government that due consideration had been given to this point and it was considered essential that the Deputy President should be a whole time man. The salary had been fixed for the whole year and members might ask why the Deputy President was to draw pay for six months when there would be no work. It was because the probabilities were that a lawyer, if elected, would not leave his practice and accept an appointment for six months in the hope that his clients would wait for this period and that he could return to the flourishing practice when the Council closed. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra moved that the Bill for the salary of the Deputy President be amended and that the salary of the Deputy President be fixed at Rs. 5,000 per annum and that more time be allowed to the Council for consideration of this question. The last part of the amendment was impracticable as according to the Reform Act no further business could be transacted by the Council until the election and fixing of the salary of the Deputy President had been completed. The amendment that the salary should be Rs. 5,000 per annum and not Rs. 1,500 per mensem was carried by a majority vote and the amended bill fixing the salary at Rs. 5,000 was passed.

The meeting then adjourned for want of time, the election of the Deputy President and panel of chairman being postponed till to-morrow.

Shem-el-Nessim

SCENT of ARABY

An Inspiration in Perfume.

EXHALING all the spirit of Eastern luxury and splendour, Shem-el-Nessim, the Scent of Araby, is fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering.

A perfect harmony of fragrance can be obtained by the use of Shem-el-Nessim, because it has been combined with a full range of toilet accessories, each article perfect in its own sphere and all possessing the delightful fragrance of the original scent.

Shem-el-Nessim is supplied as Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachet, and Cachous.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,

Distillers of Perfumes,

Newgate Street, London, E.C.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Supersc:ibed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Rangoon Mara" closes at 12 noon.
Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Tara closes at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Big Public Meeting on behalf of Y. W. C. A. at the Central Building, Mayo Road, 6 p.m. H. E. Hon. Lady Lloyd preside.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Opening ceremony of the Grant Medical College Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face 5-30 p.m. Hon. Sir G. S. Curtis to preside.

SATURDAY, February 19.

The s.s. "Malwa" with homeward mails, leave at 1 p.m.
Public meeting of G ward at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, to form Dist. Congress Committe for G ward, 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Their Excellencies reception at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught 9-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

A Ball at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, 9-45 p.m.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

Leading Articles.	Page
Bombay Development Contract	8
Defiant Bureaucracy	8
Notes of the Day	8
Reuter's Telegrams	9 & 10
Indians Telegrams	9 & 10
Local and Provincial.	
Strike on B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	7
Education can wait, Swaraj Cannot.	9
Special Article.	
Economic & Financial Situation ...	6
Bombay City and Suburbs	7
Sporting News	7
Commercial	6
Shipping	5
The Weather	5
Correspondence	10

Dometic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

HARIHAR MAHADEORAO SURVE.—Of the Grant Medical College, age 25 early morning at 2-18 on 15th inst., at Dr. Bhajekar's Hospital after ten days' illness consequent on operation for appendicitis. Deeply mourned by a very wide circle friends and relatives. R2465

KINI V. V. VASANTRAO.—Aged nearly years, beloved son of Mr. V. V. Kini of A. Hollis & Son, died of Pneumonia on the afternoon of the 14th inst. Deepl mourned by the parents, brothers an sisters. 2463

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION

The booking of telegrams for Ormara in the Persian Gulf is suspended until further notice.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

The Capital of the Netherlands Trading Society is fl. 100,000,000 (one hundred million Guilders) and not frc. 100,000,000 as wrongly mentioned in our issue of Monday.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY

A public lecture will be given by Mr. S. Das, M.Sc., on "Sugar Industry" at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, at the Deccan Merchants' Association Hall, Girgaum Back Road.

BHAGINI, SAMAJ

The 5th annual gathering of the Samaj will be held on Saturday next at 4 p.m. at the Servants of India Society Hall. Mrs. J. B. Petit will preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Total mortality in the city on Monday last was 186 as compared with the figures 162 and 195 on the corresponding days of last year and of 1919. Plague recorded 1 attack and small-pox was responsible for attacks and 2 deaths.

CLASS ON PUBLIC FINANCE

The class on Public Finance, held under the auspices of the Study Circle of the Indian Liberal Club, will meet as usual on Thursday and Friday, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road. It will be conducted by Mr. C. S. Deole.

VM CHARITABLE DISPENSARY SION

During the month of January, the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,166, among them the number of new admissions was 271 being classified as Hindoos 163, Mussulmans 82, Christians 26. The average daily attendance was 36.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MULJI JETHA MARKET

A public meeting will be held in the hall of Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Shaik Memon Street, at 9 p.m. (B. T.), to-day, when Professors Vishvamitra Konshika, Swaminarayan and others will address the meeting on "The Essence of the Gita and our Duty at Present." Mr. Hiralal Kersondas will preside.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the citizens of Mandvi or 'B' Ward will be held at the Cutch Dasa Osmal Jain Mahajanwadi, Mandvi, Khadak, at 12 noon on the 23rd instant to organise the Mandvi District Congress Committee in conformity with the revised Congress Constitution.

POSTAL NOTICES

The local agents of the P. & O. Co., intimate that the Homeward English Mail steamer Caledonia due to sail on Saturday the 5th March, 1921 will proceed as far as Marseilles only. Parcels for countries beyond France will not therefore be forwarded by that steamer.

DUKE'S VISIT AND INDIAN CLOTH MARKET

At a meeting of the Leave Board Committee of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association, it was resolved to keep the cloth markets closed on the 21st, 23rd and 28th instant, in connection with the Duke's visit to Bombay.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

GROUNDING OF CARGO BOAT,

CAPTAIN'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Marine Court of Enquiry, consisting of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain W. R. Le Mare, master of the s. s. Egypt and Captain H. Alder, master of the s. s. Olympia, and two assessors, which held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s. s. David Lloyd George, a cargo boat, delivered its decision.

The David Lloyd George ran aground on the 22nd December last, in Back Bay, whilst approaching the Bombay Harbour.

The Court on the evidence was of the opinion that the grounding was caused by the wrongful act of the master, Captain Herbert Sheald, in stranding, into the land in full speed and without the lead going continuously and without any step being taken to verify that the vessel was shoaling in nine fathoms. The Court considered that the Captain was to blame for the grounding. The Court agreed with the learned assessors that after the vessel grounded all necessary steps were taken to refloat her and to ascertain the damage. They also agreed that the ship's log was not properly kept. According to the evidence, a scrap log was not kept, but entries were made on a slate. The log-slate was produced and the fair log appeared to the Court to have been kept in a careless manner, there being a great lack of detail in it. There was no doubt in the Court's opinion that the damage was material. They agreed that there was no risk of life.

The Court suspended the master's certificate for twelve months, but recommended that he might be given a Chief Mate's certificate during the period of suspension.

DARING CASE OF THEFT.

ACCUSED CONVICTED

Babu Babaji, a petrol worker now on strike, was yesterday charged at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, with the theft of two drums of petroleum, valued at Rs. 12, belonging to Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company.

It was alleged by the prosecution that on the 2nd instant while an Engineer of the complainant, was driving a motor car along Mazagon Road, the accused and other strikers held up the car and then the accused took away the petrol from the tank in the car.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Seven more petrol strikers (1) Bhar Dhoedia, (2) Laxuman China, (3) Dhanu Sakharam, (4) Sohnia Khandu, (5) Sakharam Bhagoji, (6) Bapu Naju and (7) Anaji Dake, were charged before the same Magistrate, with rioting on the public road near Sewri on the 2nd instant.

His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced the first and the second accused to two months' hard labour, the third and the fourth accused, who were minors, to receive fifteen stripes each, and the rest to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50, for six months, each.

GLORIA CHURCH HUTS NUISANCE.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, the prosecutions against 48 persons, consequent on the complaint made by the Secretary, N. P. R. Emergency Corps to the Municipality, was resumed yesterday and the Magistrate convicted the lessee, one Mr. Vishram Bhau, to a fine of Rs. 30 for allowing insanitary sheds to be built. Among other 47 hut-owners, seven were found guilty of keeping insanitary sheds and fined Rs. 5 each; and warrants were issued against four accused who were not present in the Court. The remaining have removed the sheds.

Before the same Magistrate, 28 others were prosecuted for the same offence and were granted time till the 1st proximo to remove the insanitary sheds.

A WOMAN'S DEATH FROM BURNS

The Coroner concluded the inquest into the death of Manibai who died of burns, under circumstances already reported in these columns. She had made allegations against her husband's sister, Gomtibai, who was present at the enquiry. Mr. M. H. Vishram was for the suspect.

DECEASED'S STATEMENT.

The statement made by the deceased before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, was as under:—I am the wife of Damodar Hirji and reside at Dokawadi, Bhuleshwar. At 4 p.m. to-day my husband was at work and my sister-in-law, Gomtibai, my sister, Fuli, and myself were at home. My sister-in-law sent my sister Fuli to fetch parched rice. After my sister had left us my sister-in-law knocked me down and sat on my chest. After this, she fetched a kerosine tin lamp (dubba) and poured kerosine oil out of it on my persons. She then fetched a lighted piece of fire-wood from the "chula" and set fire to my clothes. When my clothes were ablaze she opened the door and raised an alarm of "fire, fire." The neighbours gathered and some of them poured water on my body and put out the blaze. Somebody fetched my husband and he brought me to this hospital.

THE CAUSE.

I identify the woman Gomtibai standing before me as my sister-in-law who set fire to my clothes. She did this to me because I used to talk to other women in the chawl and she believed that I used to give out home secrets.

Cross-examined by Gomtibai the respondent said:—I swear and say that Gomtibai was present. It is not true that she had been to answer a call of nature.

Krishna Yessoo, a hosiery manufacturer, said he saw the suspected woman standing in the room with her back towards the deceased and her face towards the door which was shut. He asked the suspect to pour water, but she went out and did not do anything.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict of death from burns, resulting from her clothes having been set on fire apparently by the suspected woman, Gomtibai.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON TEACHER

A teacher, Mr. Dattatraya Mahadeo Patwardhan, missed the night train at the Charni Road station and he slept on the platform. At about 4 a.m. he went to the lavatory, near the foot-bridge. When he came out of it he was searched by three men, one a Pathan aged about 26, another a Mahomedan and the third he could not say who he was. Mr. Patwardhan slipped and tried to run away, but his foot caught something before he had gone far, and he fell. Whilst running, he had thrown away his watch and purse. The men then came up to him and again searched him, but Mr. Patwardhan snatching a stick from one of them, dealt a blow on the head of one of the assailants, which felled him. Thereupon the remaining two persons assaulted him severely, and the Pathan stabbed him with his knife, inflicting five wounds. Eventually he succeeded in getting to a policeman, by whom he was taken to hospital.

AN OPENING CEREMONY.

The opening ceremony of the Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia Grant Medical College Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, will take place to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon. Sir George Seymour Curtis has consented to perform the ceremony.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BOMBAY.

SITUATION OF STRIKES UNCHANGED

The men of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's workshop at Parel are still holding out. They had a meeting at Poiwadi on Monday evening when Mr. Ginwalla, who presided over the meeting, advised them to return to work and assured them that he would try to get their grievances redressed if they returned to work first. A large number of them collected in front of the Works yesterday morning and showed a rowdy attitude, but Superintendent Jones and Sub-Inspector Patil arrived in time, accompanied by a posse of constables and mounted police, and dispersed them. The men then collected on both sides of the railway road, near the Parel Station, but from there too they were dispersed by the police and did not appear near the Works again during the day.

OIL WORKS.

The strike of the Petrol Workers at Sewri is still continuing. The men assemble every morning near Messrs. Mackenzie and Co.'s Saw mill and after some time they go away.

DELHI MOTOR SHOW.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

The Delhi Motor Show was opened this morning by General Sir Claud Jacob, Chief of the General Staff, in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief. On arriving at the pavilion, General Jacob was received by the members of the Committee and opened the gate by means of a silver key. He regretted the absence of Lord Rawlinson, who was unavoidably detained by a heavy pressure of work. Mr. Barron, President of the Committee, took him round every pavilion and it took an hour and a half to visit all the pavilions. The representatives of firms explained various models and up to date machinery.

Major Morgan, Secretary, introduced the representatives of firms to Sir Claud Jacob who showed keen interest in the Show. He was entertained afterwards at a lunch by the Committee, which was much enlivened by music, played by the Seaforth Highlanders.

After the loyal toast, Mr. Barron thanked Sir Claud Jacob for taking the trouble to come and open the Show.

Sir Claud, briefly replying, thanked the Committee for having given him an opportunity to see the fine Show which had been got up. As one, who was present on the battlefields of France, he knew the value of mechanical transport, and hoped a great future awaited this particular trade.

Mr. U. N. Sen, proposing a vote of thanks to the Committee, said that it was no small achievement for the Committee to have been able to get up the first show of its kind. It was left to the baby province of Delhi to show the way which, he was sure, other provinces would follow.

There were a fairly large number of visitors to-day, and among the ruling princes, who paid a visit were the Maharajas of Gwalior, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholapur, Panna and Patiala. A very large number of cars that have been exhibited are mostly of 1920 model. A Daimler car, of six cylinder, the most expensive in the Show, was lent by the Maharajah of Bharatpur, which was exhibited by the British Motor Car Co. The price of this car is one and a half lakhs, with ivory and silver fittings. All the stalls were beautifully decorated. The Clive Engineering Company did a smart piece of business and sold a Saunders Wolseley patrol launch to the Maharajah of Bhawalpur for thirty thousand rupees. The Show is a great success and all credit is due to Major Morgan, Secretary, and the members of the Committee. The Show will remain open for one week. There were several side Shows, most interesting being high jump by Mr. Barker, of Pratt and Co., in an Overland car.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality viz. 1,324 during the week ending 12th February, was 154 more than in the preceding week, the death-rate registered was 70.02. The figures for the corresponding week of 1920 were mortality 1,095 and death rate 58.13; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 991 and the death rate 52.61.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 48 and that from diseases of the respirarory system 592 against 35 and 547 respectively in the preceding week. Two notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 309 were among infants under one year of age. Forty-three deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their deaths had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera caused one attack and one death. Small-pox caused 20 attacks and 8 deaths. Plague caused 8 attacks and 4 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 370 against 349 in the corresponding week of 1920 and 385 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20).

THE DONGRE HINDU CRICKET SHIELD COMPETITION.

The final match of the above for the year 1920 was played on the Elphinstone C. Club ground on Saturday (half-day) and Sunday (whole day) last between the Fort Vijaya Cricket Club and the Parekh Cricket Club. For the former Messrs. S. M. Dalvi and V. A. Dalvi, the Quadrangular players and for the latter Messrs. M. H. C. Rana, Shroff and Godambe, the Quadrangular players took part. The Fort Vijaya Club having won the toss elected to bat first and scored 99 runs to which the Parekh C. Club replied with 57 runs. With the lead of 42 runs the Fort Vijaya for the second innings scored 90 runs to which the Parekh Club replied by 115 runs. Thus the Fort Vijaya C. Club won the championship for the second year of the above shield competition by 17 runs.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DY. PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

The first business meeting of the newly constituted Madras Legislative Council under the Reforms Act took place to-day. The Governod, who arrived in state, took his seat by the side of the President, Sir P. Rajagopalachari, and delivered an address in the course of which he referred to the impressive dignity with which the Duke of Connaught inaugurated the new Council a few weeks ago, and expressed his pride and satisfaction at the splendid greeting given to His Royal Highness by all classes and communities in Madras. Of the misguided efforts on the part of the Non-Cooperators to boycott the visit of the Royal Guest, his Excellency need say nothing except that to the outward eye they met with no success. After referring to the immediate legislations coming before the session, his Excellency regretted that owing to shortage of rain test works and famine relief had to be started in certain districts of the Presidency and said that the Government was fully alive to the necessities of the situation. He expressed satisfaction at the settlement of the protracted labour dispute at Buckingham Mills, and, concluding, said "as the head of the Government, as one who for nearly eight of the best years of life had served India and had endeavoured to secure good will and co-operation between Europeans and Indians, his earnest prayer was that Divine Providence may guide every member of the Council to labour with unselfish devotion to secure the ever increasing prosperity and happiness of all classes."

The main business transacted during the forenoon session was the question of the Deputy President's salary. A bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar that the pay should be Rs. 5,000 per annum. There were two amendments one to raise it to Rs. 12,000 and the other to reduce it to the nominal sum of one rupee.

On the amendment to enhance the salary the mover of the bill warned the hon. members that the budget would be out in a very few days and they would not find it a cheerful reading. The Council would be hard put to tally income and expenditure and it became absolutely necessary that they should scrutinise with great care any proposals for the enhancement of obligatory expenditure.

There was a heated debate over the question, Ministerial supporters being generally in agreement with the salary fixed in the bill.

After a prolonged debate one member moved for closure and he being a nominated member and as he had accepted the office of Secretary to the Council, a point was raised whether he had not by virtue of his acceptance of office vacated his seat on the Council and not entitled to speak or vote.

The President, who had to decide this point, promised to give his decision after lunch.

The tone of the speeches of some of the ministerial supporters, who were for increasing the salary, indicated a keen spirit of communal rivalry in the Council.

When the Council re-assembled after lunch, the President gave a ruling that the member who had accepted the appointment of the Council Secretary had not vacated his seat in the Council by virtue of such appointment.

Then the discussion of the Bill fixing the Deputy President's salary was resumed and both the amendments for raising the salary from Rs. 5,000 to 12,000 per annum, and for fixing a nominal honorarium of one rupee were lost. The Bill as framed by Government was passed into law.

SURVEY BILL POSTPONED.

The Government then sought to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to the survey of lands and settlements of boundary disputes and moved that it be read in the Council. Several members, more particularly the representatives of landholders, were slightly opposed to the introduction of the bill, while they were all agreed that the survey of boundaries was essential for the purposes of the collection of revenue and that there should be some finality to the boundary disputes. They deprecated the methods by which finality was sought to be reached and the hot haste with which it was proposed to rush the bill through the Council. In deference to the large volume of opinion against the introduction of the Bill at the present session, the Government agreed to put it off to the next session. Other business of minor importance was then transacted and the Council rose for the day.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS IN VERNACULAR.

RESOLUTION DISALLOWED BY U. P, GOVERNMENT.

A Cawnpore correspondent has sent us a copy of a Resolution which Pandit Balbhadra Prasad Tewari, M.L.C., had noticed to the Government to move in the U. P. Legislative Council, recommending the Government to conduct the proceedings in Vernacular, but which has been disallowed by the Government under Rule 14 of the United Provinces Legislative Council Rules.

It is strange kind of "Swaraj" says the correspondent, which has been conferred on this country, in which we are not allowed to discuss our own affairs in our own mother tongue!

Pandit Tewari continues our correspondent, has not allowed grass to grow under his feet and, it is understood, has given notice of another resolution asking the Government to take early steps to amend Rule 14 in such a way as to enable the members to discuss their affairs and to speak to their people through the Council in their own mother tongue.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "NEMO."

BRENDAN can upset STARSHOT again in the Willingdon Plate, TREDDLE needs watching.

GIPSY'S ADVICE likes the distance of the Randwick Plate, SPEARWOOD and SIMON GRAB should secure places.

FLEURBAIX can annex the Manton Plate.

ATROCITY, FUSSY and STELLITE are the three fastest sprinters in the Combermere Plate.

MECHANIC should again win the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate from KHUNDIL and RESIDENT.

TAJ, GREY RENARD and CHRYSANTHEMUM should prefer the distance of the Cumballa Plate.

VIOLINIST has come down a stone in the Handicap, will be hard to beat in the Colaba Cup, QUITE DARK and LITTLE TROUT are sure to be in the picture.

FOURTH DAY OF BIG MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses are left in for to-day's races at Mahalaxmi. First race starts at 3-15 p.m.:—

THE WILLINGDON PLATE. Distance Miles.

First Flier 9/0, St. Quin 8/11, Starshot 8/10, Mordennis 8/9, Aleli 8/8, Simon's Choice 8 6, Splendid Spur 8/5, Senparison 8/3 Brendan 8/1, Treddle 7/10.

THE COLABA CUP. Distance 1 Mile.

On Leave 9/8, Red Quill 9/4, Christmas Holiday 8/12, Violinist 8/12 Liberty 8/11, Caraway 8/8, Little Trout 8/6, Plaxtol 8/5, Dori 8/5, Treasury 8/4 Quite Dark 8/0, Mossley 7/13, Penny Pie 7/12 Cyanite 7/12 Pourboire 7/10, Tagamor 7/9, Fleurbaix 7/6 Verna 7/4, Glass Rock 7/4, Anthracite 7/3.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE Distance Furlongs (Straight)..

Margaret Joyce 9/8, Divide 9/4, Belvedere 9/0, Woorali 8/12, Floreal 8/11, Atrocity 8/2 Cahir Lass 8/1 Lover True 8/0 Mossley 7/13 Stellite 7/12, Fussy 7/11 Royal Jewel 7/8, Lady Cleopatra 7/7.

THE RANDWICK PLATE. Distance Miles.

Spearwood 9/1 Gipsy's Advice 9/1 Archer 9/0, Marcodia 8/13 Millmount 8/13 Japanese Pine 8/13, Flotelle 8/10, Laodicea 8/10 Jacky Firth 8/10, Gavrelle 8/8, Simon Grab 8/7, Claim A 8/6 White Bell 8/4, Kirt 7/7.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Krushan 9/9, Red Cross 9/2 Resident 9/2 Khandil 9/1, Mechanic 8/10, Warminster 8/8 Silver Streak 8/2, Zuheir 7/12, Paladin 7/9 Investor 7/6, Diamond King 7/5 Balloon 7/2.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs (On the Round Course).

Waterloo 9/2 Bhookhri 8/11, Tiger 8/4, Diamond King 8/2 Taj 8/2, Dublin 8/1 Grey Renard 8/0 Aladdin 7/12, Khailan 7/5 Chrysanthemum 7/0.

THE MANTON PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles

Troop Leader 8/10, Fleurbaix 9/3, On th Square 8/6 and King's Own 8/10.

MILITARY BOXING IN POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 15.

An inter-unit boxing competition open to men of Regiments in the Southern Command begins here on the 28th instant. The tournament will continue for six days. Good entries have been received so far, and more are expected. This year there will again be offered a challenge cup for the regiment scoring the highest number of points. The arrangements are in the hands of Major Hayne who has run many a successful tournaments in pre-war years.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER.

SCOTLAND (2 GOALS) BEATS WALES (ONE.)

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 15.

In International Association match at Aberdeen between Scotland and Wales, Scotland beat Wales by two goals to one.

The weather was fine at Aberdeen and thirty thousand people assembled to witness the match between Scotland and Wales. Wilson notched Scotland's first goal and just before interval Collier equalised for Wales. On resuming, Wilson again scored after a clever bout of passing. Scotland had the better balanced side and only good work by Peers, the Welsh goalkeeper, kept the scoring down to reasonable limits.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding.

The Board considered a letter from Sir Sassoon David, resigning his seat as a member on the Board.

The Board accepted the resignation and on the motion of Sir Lawless Hepper agreed to place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered by Sir Sassoon David who had been a member on it since the creation of the Trust in 1898 and whose valuable advice had been ever freely given in the best interests of the Trust.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

HOME TEAM LEADING.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 14.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 15.

The weather was warm when the Australian not-outs Gregory and Armstrong resumed batting for this morning before twenty-thousand spectators. Howell and Parking shared the attack. England's score was passed after the Australian innings had lasted 262 minutes. Gregory was dismissed in the fourth over sent down and he was accorded an ovation. He had batted 158 minutes for his 77 which included eight fours. The partnership yielded 145 in 119 minutes. Armstrong lifting Parkin for four reached his thousand runs in first class cricket this season. Hendren is ahead with 1021. Carter was cheered on walking to the wicket, but the fourth ball he received beat him. Kelleway for a while scored faster than Armstrong who reached his century after being at the wicket 183 minutes. The innings then had lasted 365 minutes. Armstrong batted altogether 209 minutes for his unfinished 123 which included nine fours. He was given a great ovation. His innings is the more meritorious in view of the fact that he was suffering from the effects of malaria contracted early in the season and it was only pressure that induced him to continue after lunch. In the course of his innings, the famous Victorian cricketer completed his 2000 runs in Test cricket which distinction he shares with Clem Hill, Victor Trumper and Sydney Gregory.

Bowling for England Howell had no wickets for 86 Douglas none for 17 Waddington none for 31 Parkin one for 64 Fender five for 122 and Woolley three for 56.

Hobbs and Rhodes opened the English innings to the bowling of Gregory and McDonal. The score rose steadily to 32 when Mailey went on in place of Gregory and with his first ball completely beat Hobbs. Rhodes and Makepeace played cautious cricket being able to take no liebrties with the bowling of Kelleway and Mailey. When 86 McDonald relieved Kelleway. Shortly after tea Armstrong retired home to bed. He expects to be able to play on Tuesday. Andrews took Armstrong's place in the field. Rhodes hitting McDonald for four reached his fifty and century appeared after 156 minutes' play. Stumps were drawn for day with the score 123 for one wicket.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIA.

Collins c Rhodes b Woolley	59
Bardsley b Fender	56
Ryder lbw b Woolley	7
Gregory c Dolphin b Parkin	77
Taylor hit wicket b Fender	2
Pellew b Fender	12
Armstrong not out	123
Kelleway b Fender	27
Carter b Fender	0
Mailey run out	13
McDonald b Woolley	0
Extras	13
Total	389

ENGLAND (Second Innings.)

Hobbs b Mailey	13
Rhodes not out	66
Makepeace not out	40
Extras	4
Total (for One Wicket)	123

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND'S 315 IN SECOND INNINGS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 16.

A Melbourne message of to-day's date states that England's second innings was concluded for 315 runs and Australia, at the close of the play, had scored 92 runs for the loss of two wickets.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

ENGLAND (15PTS) BEATS IRELAND (0)

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 15.

In the International Rugby match today at Twickenham England beat Ireland by fifteen points to nothing.

The weather was fine and a crowd of twenty-five thousand people was present including the King and the Duke of York when England met Ireland at Twickenham to-day. The ground was in good condition. The play had been in progress only quarter of an hour when Davies, England's Captain was injured and had to retire. The game was of a fast and open nature. The Englishmen were splendid in all the departments of the game. The Irish forwards were very fast and followed up quickly. England's first try was obtained by Blakiston after 25 minutes' play and England led at interval by three points to nil.

Thereafter the Englishmen assumed decided superiority and were never in difficulties. Lowe and Brown obtained tries and Cumberlege converted Brown's try. Then Lowe dropped a fine goal. Myers who played stand-off half after Davies left gave a superb display in both attack and defence.

CONVINCED

THE ROVER IS THE BEST CAR

A user writes :—

"I have had my Rover only for 6 months, but long enough to be Convinced it is the BEST CAR on the Market for its price. It's a very good looking Car and runs beautifully."

Sole Agents,

THE

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

Apollo Bunder,

Branch at DELHI. BOMBAY. Telegrams. "CHALO."

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.

MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

IN GOVERNMENT LIST

Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmith and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,

Secretaries and Treasurers,

14-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Work Telephone: No. 2154.

Reg. Office Tel. 784.

CRUDE OIL ENGINES.

Start industries. I supply Motive power 3½, 7/8, 10/11, H. P. Crude oil Engines. Immediate delivery.

BABAN GOKHALAY.

OPERA HOUSE, Terminus Girgaum. (Tel. WAGNERELEC, Bombay). (Phone 4545).

Always at your Service

SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

AND

JEWELLERS;

225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMODIOUS AND COMFORTABLE HALLS.

TO LET FOR MODERATE HIRE.

Magnificently furnished and fitted with fans and electric lights for Parties, Receptions, Musical Concerts, Social Gatherings, etc., etc. For particulars apply:

HTE PREMIER FURNISHING AND DECORATING CO LTD.

82, Amroli House,

Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY 4.

FOR ANYTHING IN HARDWARE STORES, ETC.

Inquire at

THE EASTERN ENGINEERING.

AND

STORES SUPPLY AGENCY.

The Well-known Firm of Shipchandlers, Hardware Merchants, Stores Suppliers and Contractors.

Call or write:—

ABDUL REHMON STREET.

Mandvi Post Box 236.

Phone. 5264. Tel. "DRUNSTEEL."

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.

MOHANLAL & CO.

JEWELLERS;

197-201 Sir Mamon St.; BOMBAY } Tels. No. 1703

HAPPY NEW YEAR

To the Various Heads of the Dept. of P.W.D. States and Patrons.

Messrs. Sajan & Co.,

BOMBAY.

(Suppliers of Tiles, Marbles and Metallic Ceilings) offer their heartiest gratitude for past year's patronage and hope the same shall be continued for the New Year which would bring peace and prosperity all round.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Eward Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

110 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET

ON LEASE

A portion or the whole vacant piece of land at Haine Road admeasuring 6,740 square yards adjoining the premises of Messrs. A. Hyland & Co., very suitable for workshops. Apply to Mr. TRICUMDAS CHAKUBHAI at Sancha Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.

TRICUMDAS CHAKUBHAI.

8254

STEEL BEAMS

GEO. SERVICE & CO.

BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH

SEDGWICK COLLINS (INDIA,) LIMITED

Insurance Agents

5, Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Expert advice and assistance given to individuals, firms and public

Companies' Schedules prepared.

Surveys made.

Cover arranged.

Free of all cost.

Regarding those risks,

Fire
Marine
Burglary
Motor Cars
Householders
Commercial Cars
Accident and Third party
Live stock (including race horses, polo ponies, and all stud risks.)

Chief Agents, Bombay, for

THE

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY. LIMITED.

5 Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

OWING to dislocation of local train service, the usual train arrangements for TO-DAYS RACE TRAFFIC are likely to be disorganised. Intending passengers are recommended to arrange other modes of conveyance.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 16th Feb., 1921.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, February 16, 1921.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT CONTRACT.

In October last we drew the serious and urgent attention of the public as well as the Government to the operative part of the Development Scheme of the Government of Bombay, namely, to the question as to how the sum of twenty crores of rupees earmarked for the purpose of this scheme was actually to be spent. In their appeal to the public to subscribe to the Loan, through which the money was to be found, the Government of Bombay emphasised that "every rupee subscribed will be spent in Bombay, by Bombay, for Bombay." In view of the fact that Government alone were to be responsible for the plans and designs of the various schemes of development and also to import the constructional engineering equipment that was required and was not available in the country and that, therefore, the contractors would only be required to carry these schemes into execution, we urged that the contract for the entire scheme should be given to an Indian firm or group of firms and that tenders for the purpose should be invited by public advertisement throughout the country. Our demand was not based on any racial grounds Apart from the fact that Indians should, like other peoples and like Englishmen in their own country, see that Indian money remained in India, we made the demand on purely business grounds because, as we showed, in this particular case as in most others, the work could be done by Indians most efficiently and economically and to the greatest good of this city and the country. We pointed out that not only was there no dearth of well established firms of contractors in India, but also that the assumed "cheapness" of British contractors —other things being equal—could, if Government published their records, be proved to be a delusion and a snare.

The protest raised in these columns against the rumoured offer of the contract to a British firm and the representations made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau in this respect, did not go unheeded and Government decided to invite public tenders. This evident respect for public feeling will, we earnestly hope, prove to be no mere camouflage. We hope so in spite of the persistent rumours in well-informed quarters that the decision as to the contract was made long ago; that is, a British firm would be the favoured recipient of the contract. We trust this rumour is unfounded and does less than justice to the Government of Sir George Lloyd. Unfortunately certain facts and information which have been brought to our notice lend colour to the suspicion of a strong bias on the part of the authorities concerned to favour British interests at the expense of Indian interests. We understand, for instance, that the specifications for the contract state that only British Empire produce and manufactured materials are to be used. Now, if this was intended to encourage Indian manufactures, the decision would deserve cordial endorsement. But as most of the materials have to be imported, this insistence on Empire produce and materials can only be interpreted as a patronage of British manufacturers. Now this patronage is not as harmless as it may seem to be at first sight. It will, in view of the state of the market, involve a most unjustifiable and scandalous waste of Indian money with a view to enrich the pockets of British manufacturers. To give an example: Belgian steel joists are now quoted at about £15 to £16 per ton c. i. f. Bombay, while British joists of the same specification are quoted at between £22 to £24 per ton c. i. f. Bombay. The "Engineer," an English journal, wrote last month that "although Home prices have been dropped to as low as £19 and even £18 a ton, it has availed little seeing that Belgium can offer basic billets on this market at £12." Calculating on the basis of this difference between English and Belgian markets and having regard to the fact that out of a total expenditure of twenty crores on materials, at least ten crores must be on imported materials, the insistence on British materials would mean a present of nearly four crores to British manufacturers. Why should poor India be thus mulcted to enrich the wealthy British when quite as good material can be imported from other countries?

We do not see that there is any justification for such a procedure which involves an immense financial loss to this country and we trust the question raised by us will receive the urgent attention of both the public and the Government. There are several other matters in connection with the Development Scheme in regard to which also the minds of those, who have any knowledge about the manner in which the execution of the scheme is being carried out, are considerably perturbed. Unfortunately, the veil of mystery, in which the Development Department seeks to shroud its activities, gives rise to misgivings regarding its capacity or willingness jealously to safeguard Indian interests without, of course, impairing its own efficiency. The public do not know how much money has actually been spent in the purchase of material from Britain; and whether the same material could not be purchased at cheaper rates from other countries, assuming that it was not available in India itself. The public are again entitled to know what amount is intended to be spent in this manner in the future and how much has been paid to imported "experts." They are entitled to know how many "experts" have been imported and on what terms as to salaries or commission; what qualifications each one of them possesses; whether Indians possessing the same qualifications or able to do the same work could not be available and whether any serious attempt was made to secure the services of capable Indians in the first instance. These questions call for an immediate answer if the misgivings in the minds of the public that their money is not being used, as Government assured them when appealing for subscription to the Development Loan that it would be, wholly "in Bombay, by Bombay and for Bombay."

DEFIANT BUREAUCRACY.

Those among our countrymen who hug the fond delusion that, because they hear from the lips of high personages like the Viceroy and the Duke that by the inauguration of the present reform scheme "the principle of autocracy, which had not been wholly discarded in all earlier reforms, has been definitely abandoned," they will find the bureaucracy humbly bowing down to the verdict of the legislature, will be sadly disillusioned by the report of the proceedings of the "reformed" Bengal Legislative Council. The Council debated on Wednesday last a resolution moved by one of the non-official members recommending to Government that the annual exodus to Darjeeling be discontinued from the next official year and that no provision be made for it in next year's budget. In spite of the opposition of Government, the resolution was carried, 53 voting for and 41 against it. Just before the resolution was put to the vote, Sir Henry Wheeler, Executive Councillor, threw out the following challenge to the "democratic" Council. He said that "whatever the fate of the resolution Government was going to follow this year the new system which was a material change in the past position and which would save money,"—the "new system" referred to being that all the heads of Departments will perforce flie to the Elysian heights as before and that only the clerical staff will be left to the joys of the plains. What "efficient work" the heads will do without the brains, i. e., the clerks—is not difficult to imagine. The official apologists of the exodus trotted out the familiar but long discredited plea of "efficiency" of the work accomplished on the Olympian heights. Lord Carmichael gave the quietus to this preposterous excuse when he said in his address to the Darjeeling Municipality "I am afraid I do not agree with those who profess to think that more work is done in the hills than in the plains. In Bengal it is certainly not the case." The plea of "efficiency" is merely a convenient excuse to divert one's attention from the serious business of the day. The administration would gain in efficiency, rather than lose, by the Government remaining in close touch with the machinery, which lies in the plains. It is to be regretted that both the Indian members of the Executive Council, the Maharaja of Burdwan and Sir Abdur Rahim, said ditto to the bureaucratic shibboleths of "efficiency" and "lowness of the cost," while Sir Surendranath Banerjea and his two ministerial colleagues, who have been proclaiming from the house-top, ever since their nomination to the posts, that they are "independent" members and that they could and would speak out their minds on any subject as freely as any of their extremist friends, kept mum, for reasons best known to themselves, in spite of the fact that the mover of the resolution recalled the rather melancholy fact that Babu Surendranath of other days seconded the resolution, demanding the abolition of the exodus, at a Town Hall demonstration held in Calcutta so far back as 1886. Such are the privileges of a Ministership in the "New Era!" However, we are less concerned with the transmogrifications of our quick-change artiste friends than with the defiance by the bureaucracy of what they are themselves please to call, —when it suits them—the "voice of the people" as incarnated in their "truly representative" Council. Sir Henry Wheeler has plainly said that the Bengal Government will carry out the exodus in spite of any resolution which the Council may pass opposing it. If any apologist of Government can convince us in the face of such open flouting of the popular will, that the principle of autocracy has been "definitely abandoned" since the inauguration of the Reforms, we shall be immensely obliged to him. That the above is not a solitary phenomenon may be seen from Lord Willingdon's throttling of the discussion on the subject of the reduction of the number and salaries of the Executive Members and Ministers, the reluctance of the Government of Behar to carry out the recommendation regarding the establishment of charitable dispensaries at every thana and the attempt of the Willingdon Government to anticipate and defy, if need be, the decision of the local Council on the subject of the exodus to Ootacamund. We ask in all humility: Are these evidence of change of spots in the bureaucratic leopard?

Notes of the Day.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

While the opposition from Colonial statesmen to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance grows daily in volume, the feeling in Japan, in both official and non-official circles, seems to be almost unanimously in favour of renewal of the compact. Japanese statesmen, of course, recognise the existence of widespread antipathy towards the Alliance in several parts of the British Empire as well as in the United States and they are also quite aware that a good deal of the misunderstanding that exists at present between Great Britain and the United States arises from this Alliance, which many Americans regard as a menace to their country. In these circumstances, Japanese statesmen and politicians have begun to acquiesce in the suggestion, made in some quarters in America, that there should be formed a new Alliance between Japan, Great Britain and the United States for the maintenance of peace throughout the world. Whether the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will disappear in case the new Alliance is formed, does not seem clear from the utterances and writings of Japanese statesmen. "The Japan Times", in its special New Year supplement, publishes the views of a number of leading Japanese statesmen on the subject. The main argument these writers urge in favour of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is, that until the League of Nations is fully matured the Alliance is a paramount necessity for the preservation of peace in the Orient. Baron H. Ijuin, who sincerely hopes that "the time will come when the League of Nations will be such as to take the burden of maintaining the peace off the shoulders of the few and make all such inter-Power Alliances unnecessary," points out that both Japan and Great Britain have vital "interests" in China and Russia and that there are the latter's Dominions and India to be considered. The same appeal to Great Britain's selfish interests is made by another writer, who makes the significant observation that "the cooperation of Great Britain and Japan in keeping the peace in India, the South Seas and China is undoubtedly a service towards the welfare of the whole world." "Scratch my back and I scratch yours", seems to be the policy of Japanese statesmen towards Great Britain.

An Official Correction.

The Director of Information, Bengal, telegraphs to inform us that a note entitled "Our Generous Rulers" which appeared in these columns on Feb. 11 with regard to an advertisement in "The Times" inviting English architects to compete for the proposed Council Chamber at Calcutta is misleading; since a similar invitation to compete was made to Indian architects by advertisement in "The Chronicle" and seventeen other Indian papers on 1st, 2nd and 3rd of December. Admitting that Indian architects were also invited to compete by advertisements inserted in the Indian papers, we fail to see that our comment was irrelevant since the advertisement in "The Times" of London does not suggest the sincere attempt at the Indianising of public services which is now the professed aim of the bureaucracy.

The Exodus.

Lord Ronaldshay's Government courted defeat in opposing the demand for the cessation of the annual exodus to Darjeeling and they have been effectively snubbed, for which they must thank themselves. We do not suppose they will seek to defy the decision of the Council or defeat its purpose on any plausible pleas. The Associated Press report does not tell us what the attitude of the Indian Ministers was. If all the professions of Sir Surendranath Banerjea and his colleagues and their talk of their being "independent" members of Government have any value, they ought to have been on the non-official side. The decision of the Bengal Council, let us hope, will have a salutary effect on other provincial administrations, which may be disposed to view the abolition of the exodus with disfavour. Lord Willingdon's Government have most improperly tried to anticipate the decision of the local Council by announcing, through the channel of the Publicity Board, that this year only the Governor, the Executive Council members and their secretaries will proceed to Ootacamund, leaving the Ministers and the under-secretaries to the joys of the plains. As we have said, it is most objectionable on the part of the Madras Government to influence the decision of their Council in this precipitate manner. Secondly, the distinction made between Executive members and Ministers is highly invidious.

A "Serious" Demand.

General Northey, the Governor of Kenya Colony, in an interview which a correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" has just had with him, is reported to have said that "the (East African) Indian community as whole was prosperous and contented, and only asked to be left alone." In his opinion "politics" is at the base of the agitation among Indians. General Northey, no doubt meant to say that the Indian demand fo equality of franchise, their objection to segregation and restriction of trade rights and so on, would not have arisen but for the professional agitator. It is interesting to note that the bureaucratic mentality in all parts of the world runs in almost identical grooves and that the shibboloths which are uttered in one part of the world find their echo in other parts of the world too where the bureaucrat thrives. Have we not heard *ad nauseam* that the masses of India too are quite contented with their lot and ask nothing so much as to be left alone; and that it is only the wicked "agitator" that is at the bottom of all mischief? We know, of course, that with the bureaucrat the wish is father to the thought. He would himself like nothing so much as that those over whom he lords it should remain eternally contented with their lot, whatever it be. The bureaucrat does not understand, and is aghast at the thought, that those whom he "rules" can have any grievances—grievances against himself! He, therefore, seeks refuge in the fond delusion that some alien influences must be at work to disturb the contentedness of the fold of which he is the shepherd. The slave drivers of old also entertained the same view of the possibilities of grumbling and revolt among their charges. General Northey, after such a sympathetic understanding of the Indian point of view, is of course, unable to appreciate the latter's claim to equal franchise. "The fact that the number of Indians is three fold that of the Europeans," says the worthy Governor. "makes the Indians' demand for equal representation with the whites serious." He evidently fears that the Indian majority will overwhelm the poor whites. So he dismisses the claim with the convenient, though questionable, excuse that "the large majority of Indians in Kenya would fail to reach the franchise qualifications required by any European community." General Northey, however, forgets that Indians have not failed to do so in Cape Colony and Natal at least. But is it of any use to argue with those who are out to keep by hook or by crook the Indians in perpetual subjection?

Competence and Interference.

Lord Willingdon and his legal advisers seem to have queer notions regarding the Governor's rights under the Constitution. Lord Willingdon's Government notified the other day the disallowance of a resolution which a non-official member of the Council intended to move fixing the salary of the Ministers. The member was informed that the resolution had been disallowed by the Governor under Rule 22 (1) of the Council Rules. He was further informed that "in the opinion of His Excellency the proper time for the discussion of such questions will be when the estimates are laid before the Council" and that "the subject matter of the resolution is one wholly within the competence of the Council and that accordingly it could hardly make a recommendation to the Local Government." None of these extraordinary considerations have prevented the Governors of Bengal, United Provinces and Behar and Orissa from allowing similar resolutions to be moved and debated upon in their Councils. Lord Willingdon and his advisers are guilty of a tragic confusion of reasoning when they admit in one breath that "the resolution is one wholly within the competence of the Council" and proceed in the next to deny that the Council is competent to make a recommendation to the Local Government. Lest it should be imagined that Lord Willingdon takes shelter under the term "recommendation", as implying surrender of the Council's competency to make its own decision, we may point out that in the resolution in question there was no sort of "recommendation" at all made and that, on the contrary, it merely laid down that the salary should be such and such. Evidently Lord Willingdon has made a mistake and committed a breach of privilege. We hope that he has become aware of this by now and that he will allow no false sense of prestige to debar him from rectifying the mistake immediately.

Labour in Ancient India.

The existence of well-organised trade guilds in ancient India in large numbers is a fact which is now no longer questioned. The researches of several Indian scholars, like Drs. Radhakumud Mookerji, Ananda Coomar Swami and Radhakamal Mookerji, Professors Benoy Kumar Sarkar and Jadunath Sarkar, Messrs. Sharma, Shastri and Narendranath Law and others, have thrown a good deal of very valuable light on the social conditions of labour in ancient and medieval India. In the latest (February) number of the "Modern Review". Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, has many interesting things to tell us regarding the problem of labour as viewed by the author of that ancient Sanskrit work on political and economic science, the "Sukra-Niti." Here are some views on wages, finding expression in this work, which will sound quite modern to many of us at the present day. Sukra institutes a theoretical classification of wages on a two-fold basis: first, in regard to the "unit" of employment; secondly, in regard to the "amount" of payment. The first classification, again, is three-fold. The remuneration can be paid according to the time-scale or piece-scale or a scale which is a combination of both time and piece scales. In each case the payment is to be made as per contract. Sukra grades employees, who in the present instance are domestic servants, into three classes, according as they are "quick," "ordinary" or "inactive." Their remuneration varies accordingly. Leave of absence for recreation and holidays are clearly scheduled. "A fortnight's absolute rest with full pay" is guaranteed per annum. Deduction of wages, even by a slight portion, is forbidden in the case of a servant who has been ill for half a fortnight. "If the diseased servant happens to have been highly qualified he is to receive half the regular wages during sickness."

LORD READING.

HIS GREAT FAITH IN INDIANS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S EULOGY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 15.

Lord Reading was, last night, entertained at a banquet by the English-speaking Union at the Hyde Park Hotel. Mr. Churchill, who presided, proposed the toast of the evening, namely, the health of Lord Reading whom he eulogised as the ablest man they could possibly send to India.

Lord Reading replying referred to the testimonies of American goodwill towards Britain. He pointed out how during the critical period of the war, America had sent vast amount of silver to India. Referring to his approaching visit to India, Lord Reading said:—"When one goes to India one will find human heart there as we find it in Britain. I believe that the people of India will respond to generous treatment as warmly as our own people. I am confident that in India, justice must reign supreme and once convinced of that I do not doubt that if India believes I am actuated by these opinions she will give me the same generous reception that I am so eager to give her."

LATER.

At a banquet to Lord Reading by English speaking Union at the Hyde Park Hotel last night, Mr. Churchill proposing the toast of the evening referred to what he described as incomparable gifts of Lord Reading whom he had known as a true man and a wise and faithful friend. His loss was a serious blow to the Judiciary of Great Britain, but the situation and the needs and claims of India were urgent and clamant, and we could not refuse to send to India the very ablest man we could find. This was no time for formal or ceremonial appointment. We must have some one dealing with Indian affairs capable of piercing beneath the surface of pressing his discoveries in the form of action, of gathering together problems of this vast area of human race and passing them through the mirror of his mind and presenting a policy for the effective action to meet the needs which would otherwise remain unsatisfied. Mr. Churchill proceeded:—"We have great hopes that Lord Reading may guide the people of India in the critical transitional period through which all East is now passing. We hope to be able to reconcile modern needs with the old and not the less vital customs and traditions. At any rate we may be sure that his effort in this cause will be a memorable one in Britain's mission to the peoples of India. We send him on his path with heartfelt confidence and goodwill." Mr. Churchill concluded, by addressing Lord Reading as follows:—"Past-master of law, old servant of the Crown, friend of the United States, guardian and champion of the land and the people of Hindustan, we wish you God-speed."

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

The Keynote of Lord Reading's reply was the desirability of the cultivation of warm Anglo-American relations. Speaking with deliberation Lord Reading said that if he were so minded he could tell many incidents in the course of his four visits during the war to America, which would emphasise the value of American friendship. He revealed for the first time one which he said was only surpassed by President Wilson's agreeing to the brigading of American troops with the British and French troops. He disclosed how on one occasion when the enemy propaganda was doing its best to create dissension in the Empire, Britain was very hard pressed to find metallic reserve, particularly silver necessary in India, where it was most essential that paper notes could immediately be converted into silver rupees. We were unable to obtain silver, and the sole means open seemed impossible but in the vaults of the American Treasury there were vast reserves of silver for the financial backing of notes issued by an Act of the Congress and which could not be disturbed except by the latter's sanction. The United States Congressmen, irrespective of party, united to meet the situation by passing an Act practically without discussion, because any debate on it would have been serious. The measure was passed at almost a record speed and was put into effect within a very few days. It enabled the release of millions of ounces of silver for despatch India, and so far as he knew the United States had since made no claim upon the matter. Lord Reading concluded with references to India.

DOMINIONS' STATUS.

Referring to the status of the Dominions, Mr. Churchill in the course of his opening speech said that the new principle that was developing in the Dominions was that of common consultation among members of the British Empire with regard to the difficulties of any one of them. No decision concerning the status of any one nation of the Empire could be taken in the final way without consultation as between the whole body. The Dominions would share with the Mother Country the responsibility of dealing with great dominant questions. This principle might be found to have its usefulness in relating the parts of the Empire as far apart and as widely different as Ireland and Egypt. Mr. Churchill said he was hopeful and confident that in a few years their present difficulties in Ireland and Egypt would have greatly diminished, and that the nations which were now a reproach and a stumbling block to the supreme cause might be found to be managing their own affairs and unfolding their own destinies in peace and prosperity within the elastic circle of the British Empire.

REPARATIONS PROPOSALS.

"NOT GOING TO SUBMIT TO DICTATION."

GERMAN FINANCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 2-15 a.m. Feb. 15.

Berlin.—Herr Wirth, Minister of Finance, addressing the Chamber of Commerce, said that the German Government were not going to London to submit to dictation. They were prepared to do their utmost because they felt they were morally obliged to assist in the work of reconstruction, and would, therefore, submit certain Reparation proposals to the London Conference. But he declared, the German nation must realise that payment must be made from the proceeds of the work and not from the national wealth and it was, therefore, questionable whether all fruits of revolution could be safeguarded. The work must be organised on a great scale. It was impossible for America to keep aloof when the world's economic forces were assembled in conference, because the plans would remain in the region of theories unless the whole economic world co-operated.

PARIS PROPOSALS UNPRACTICAL.

VON SIMONS ON ALLIES' "POLICY OF STRANGULATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 15.

Berlin.—Speaking at Stuttgart yesterday on the question of reparations, the Foreign Minister, von Simons, declared that doubts as to the Government's attitude, owing to its acceptance of the invitation to the London conference, were unfounded. His declaration in the Reichstag still held good. (Loud applause.). He deplored the fact that neither Mr. Lloyd George, M. Briand, nor Sforza had even tried to show how Germany could pay the enormous annuities demanded, but had merely submitted absolutely fantastic and baseless figures with regard to the future magnitude of German exports. The German counter-proposals would show that Germany was taking her obligations seriously. Germany would take pains to make proposals which would be practicable and which would meet the most urgent requirements of the Allies.

PARIS PROPOSALS "UNPRACTICAL."

Von Simons declared that the Paris proposals were unpractical. Annuities were unsuitable as the basis of credit. The great international loan, which was required for the economic regeneration of Europe, was only possible if many complicated stipulations in the Peace Treaty were replaced by simple, clear, financial, obligations. An agreement was also needed with regard to the conditions under which Germany's exports could be augmented without gravely imperilling themselves as well as the industry of other countries. Twelve per cent. duty was the most unsuitable method. The industrial experts of countries concerned should negotiate directly in this connection. Von Simons alleged that the London Conference was fixed for the date when the American Government would be unable to intervene. He asserted that the Allies were pursuing a policy of strangulation and frustrating German economic negotiations with the Eastern states. He concluded by saying that the problem could only be tackled if instead of the idea of punishment and competition the ideas of help and solidarity were placed in the forefront.

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 15.

It is officially announced that His Majesty has accepted the resignations of Lord Milner and Mr. Walter Long on account of ill-health and has approved the appointments of Mr. Churchill to Ministry of Colonies, Sir Worthington-Evans to the Ministry of War, Lord Lee to the Admiralty and Mr. Griffith Boscawen to the Ministry of Agriculture.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 13.
Recd. at 8-15 p.m., Feb. 15.

Peking.—It is reported that the unofficial negotiations which have recently been proceeding between the Peking and Berlin Governments with a view to the conclusion of a Chino-German Commercial Treaty have resulted in a deadlock. It appears that Germany insisted upon most favoured nation treatment, contending that America would shortly concede such treatment to her. The Chinese government replied that it prefers to await the issue of the negotiations between America and Germany as it does not wish to resume relations with Germany before her other Allies do so.

NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES.

M. BRIAND'S PRECARIOUS POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 15.

Five London hotels have been selected to accommodate numerous delegations to the Near Eastern Conference on February 21st and the Reparations Conference on March 1st, including twenty-five Frenchmen, twenty-five Greeks, twenty-five Italians, twenty-five Belgians and fifty Turks including the Kemalists. The Germans have not yet submitted the names of their delegates but von Simons and Wirth are expected with probably thirty commercial experts.

The momentousness of the Reparations Conference appears from a despatch from the "Westminster Gazette" Paris correspondent which says that M. Briand has really obtained a vote of tolerance of the Chamber and not of confidence. His fate depends upon the results of the London Conference as the hostile national bloc, which has allowed him to carry on, will consider any concessions to the Germans' justification for appeals to force resulting in a possible combination of M. Poincare and the ex-minister of war, M. Lefevre, the latter of whom advocates a new war.

FUTURE OF MESOPOTAMIAN RULE.

EMIR FEISUL'S FAITH IN ARAB GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 15.

The Emir Feisul, interviewed by a "Daily Express" correspondent, says he agrees with the section of British people, who are opposed to the continued sacrifices of soldiers and treasure in Mesopotamia. He declares that the Arabs are prepared to establish a Government capable of administering the defined territory with British advice and assistant. The Government would guarantee all British political and economic interests and any necessary loan would be amply secured by the country's natural resources.

CARDINAL BOURNE ON IRISH TRAGEDY.

RECALLS CARDINAL MANNING'S DENUNCIATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 15.

Cardinal Bourne in the course of a pastoral letter on the Irish question expresses the fear that some of his flock impelled by their love of country are unwarily allowing themselves to be implicated in societies and organisations opposed to the laws of God and the Catholic Church. Cardinal Bourne recalls the warning uttered by Cardinal Manning during the time of a similar danger in London in 1867. He says that the name of Fenianism is no longer used, but the activity it connoted is still alive and Cardinal Manning's denunciation applies to it in an unchanging measure. He hopes that Parliament will deal justly and promptly with the tragedy in Ireland.

MYSTERIOUS FIRES IN MANCHESTER

ALLEGED SINN FEIN ORIGIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. at 8-15 p.m., Feb. 15

Seven mysterious fires broke out in the Manchester area last night and are believed to be the work of Sinn Feiners. Four of these fires occurred at the same time in Manchester, where it was discovered that the windows of big chemical, rubber and oil factories had been smashed and paraffin emptied over the contents. The timely arrival of fire-brigades prevented any extensive damage from being done. Two outbreaks of fire took place simultaneously in Oldham and one in Rochdale, where fires were started in the cellars of Cotton Mills which were considerably damaged. Two suspects have been arrested in Oldham and the whereabouts of the others are being sought after. In one of the Manchester cases, the incendiaries intimidated a watchman, who eventually escaped amidst a shower of shots and gave the alarm.

TRADE STAGNATION NEARLY OVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. at 8-15 p.m., Feb. 15.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that there are indications that the worst period of the trade stagnation is over. More tinplate works in Swansea are reopening today, thus providing work for hundreds of unemployed. A brighter outlook is also reported from America.

S. AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

GENERAL SMUTS' VICTORY

MAJORITY VOTE AGAINST SECESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. at 8-15 p.m., Feb. 15

Cape Town.—With only one result outstanding, General Smuts has secured a majority of twenty-two over all parties. Free State where the Nationalists secured sixteen seats and labour one is the only province which shows a majority in favour of secession. The votes of the whole of the Union show that over sixty-two per cent voted against secession. A striking feature of the election is the number of workers who supported General Smuts' policy of a non-racial South Africa.

CURRENCY PROBLEM IN UGANDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. at 8-15 p.m., Feb. 15

The Colonial Office announces that the relation of the Florin to the pound sterling which was adopted by Kenya and Uganda in February of the last year will be maintained. Plans have been made with banks for the resumption of business on that basis. A local Committee has been appointed in Kenya to work out future currency arrangements.

COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY PLOT.

DISCOVERIES BY FRENCH POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. at 8-15 p.m., Feb. 15.

Paris.—The recent activity of the French police against Communists is having sensational results. It is stated that the investigations by the police have produced unmistakeable evidence of a communist movement which extends throughout the country with its centre in Paris and secondary centres in Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lille, Brest and Toulouse. Branches are being organised everywhere, but hitherto many of them possess small numbers of members who are, mostly youths. According to "Liberte," the papers which have been seized at the headquarters of the Federation of Young Communists revealed a plot for a simultaneous revolutionary movement in France, Italy and Spain to commence on May 1st.

AMPHIBIAN AEROPLANES.

ALIGHTING TESTS BY AIR MINISTRY

(THE SPECIAL PRESS.)

LONDON Feb. 12.

The Air Ministry is carrying out alighting tests of amphibian aeroplanes on the Thames. The first test at Westminster was very satisfactory. The final decision if favourable will mark a great advance on the prospects of Commercial aviation because the use of rivers and lakes in the heart of cities overcomes loss of time, transporting mails and passengers between cities and suitable ground aerodromes beyond the city outskirts. Successful results here will probably affect Indian Aviation and increase the use of amphibian types.

MADRAS TRAM STRIKE

CORPORATION ASKED TO INTERVENE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

At a largely attended meeting at the Beach under the auspices of the Madras Central Labour Board resolutions strongly protesting against the attitude of the Madras Electric Tramway Company towards the tramway employees and their indifference to the interests of the public in not bringing the tramway strike to an end and calling on the Corporation to take necessary action in the matter and also urging on the Corporation to remedy the grievances of the municipal employees, thereby preventing a strike such as the recent one, were passed.

Official & Personal.

His Excellency Sir G. Lloyd unveiled the portraits of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and of the late Sir Pherozesha Mehta at the Municipal Hall on Tuesday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir and Lady G. Lloyd attended the Byculla Club Ball at the Byculla Club, on Tuesday.

Her Excellency Lady G. Lloyd attended Miss Wilson's Wedding at the Cathedral on Tuesday afternoon and afterwards the Reception at Victoria Lodge, Pawai Road, Malabar [illegible]

HEAL INDIA'S WOUNDS!

MR. JAMNADAS' PUNJAB RESOLUTION.

UNANIMOUS ACCEPTANCE EXCEPTING PUNISHMENT CLAUSE.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT ON MARCH 1.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning in the Council Chamber at the Secretariat for the first day to transact the business The attendance of members was fairly full and the visitors' gallery was well filled. Punctually at eleven the President, Mr. Whyte, took his seat.

To-day's question list was unusually large and contained 260 interpellations. Among the Executive Council members, Sir W. Vincent, Sir Thomas Holland, Mr Hailey and Dr. Sapru were present. The agenda contained a resolution regarding the Punjab to which there were two amendments, one by Mr. A. B. Latthe proposing some modification in the original motion, and the second by Mr. B. H. R. Batkar proposing the appointment of a committee of both the Chambers to report the nature of the punishment to be inflicted on guilty officers.

At the question time, Mr S. P. O'Donnel replying to Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Husain Khan, said that up to August, 1920, twenty-one out of five thousand title-holders in India had surrendered their distinctions. (Laughter.)

MAKING SHORT WORK OF QUESTIONS.

By twelve noon, only about sixty questions had been answered, and the President, in adjourning to the next meeting the business of answering the remaining questions, which numbered about two hundred, said if it was found in the course of time that the volume of this side of business remained the same, they would have to take to the other course of disposing of it. The House of Commons had already found it necessary to answer the questions, for which there was no time in the House, to do so by circulating printed answers by the post, the next morning. Further a restriction had been imposed on members of the House of Commons to put not more than eight questions. This information, the President gave to the Assembly so that members might think over it with a view to avoiding crowding out of this portion of work at the end of the session, but no rule would be issued until the Assembly saw how their business went on.

Rao Bahadur T. Rangachari of Madras intimated to the Assembly the practice of the Madras Legislative Council of circulating printed answers to members half an hour before the sitting of the Council and allowing members to put only supplementary questions.

The President promised to consider all points of convenience in the matter.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The President next announced the receipt of a message from the Viceroy declaring that the financial statement would be presented to the Assembly on the 1st March, that there would be a general discussion on it on the 7th and the 8th of March, and that the voting on demands for grants would be held on the 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th and the 16th of that month. He further announced the following panel of the Chairman of the Assembly:—Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Logie Watson of Cawnpore, Dr. Sarbadhikari and Mr. Chowdhuri Shahabudin.

BILLS FOR SATURDAY'S MEETINGS.

Mr. Hailey then announced that on Saturday, the 19th February, Government would introduce the following Bills:—(1) A Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code; (2) a Bill to amend Indian Limitation Act, (3) a Bill to amend Indian Cess Act, and (4) a Bill to amend Import and Export of Goods Act. He further informed the Assembly that on that day Government would take into consideration the India Tea Cess Amendment Bill, and Sir Thomas Holland's resolution on the International Labour Conference.

SALARY OF DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Dr. Sapru moved for leave to introduce the Bill to determine the salary of the Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly. Dr. Sapru said the present Bill was merely in pursuance of the provisions of the Government of India Act, and proposed to provide as pay rupees one thousand per mensem for the period during which the Deputy President was engaged on work of the Assembly. Leave was given, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Sir Thomas Holland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903. He said the object of the Bill was to raise the maximum rate of cess levied under the Indian Tea Cess Act. It involved no new policy, but simply tried to legalise a practice which had already been found useful. Moreover, the tea producing industry were almost unanimously in favour of an increase of rate, from one quarter of a pie per pound to eight annas per hundred pound. Mr. J. C. Chowdhri opposed it and asked for the postponement of the Act. The motion was then put and leave was given for introduction.

MR. JAMNADAS ON THE PUNJAB.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved his resolution on the Punjab. He expressed gratitude for the appeal of the Duke of Connaught and congratulated the Government for having allowed him to move his resolution on first business day, which showed a friendly and sympathetic spirit on the part of Government. If, in view of all these he still moved his resolution, it was not done to re-open the wounds that had been closed, but to heal those wounds, that could never be removed unless the matter was faced with a real attempt to appreciate each other's standpoint and then lay foundation of real and cordial cooperation. The first clause of his resolution simply affirmed what was contained in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. The second part wanted to condemn both Indians and Europeans who disgraced the uniforms they were and were still wearing them. This third section was no no doubt a bit difficult demand, for they could not punish those who had once been tried. But they could remove those officers who had not been punished so far. The fourth part wanted equal justice to victims on both sides by grant of adequate compensations.

MR. CHOWDRI'S SUPPORT.

Mr. J. Chowdhri said that Swarajya never came to any people by gift. They would win it by constitutional means. The speaker took fifteen minutes to explain his position, and while he was critically traversing the grounds of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation and giving references to English law, the President called him to order, and to keep himself within the limits of the motion. The speaker proceeded to discuss the limitations of English Law and the President again asked him to stop as fifteen minutes had passed. Mr. Chowdhri then supported the resolution and resumed his seat.

SIR JAMSETJI'S APPEAL FOR FAIR JUSTICE.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy said that he supported Mr. Jamnadas not on the grounds of mere political expediency but for reasons of fair justice. The Government should welcome, even at this late day, the motion which was put not in a spirit of vengeance but to add to the fair name of England. The Duke's appeal to "forgive and forget" and to unite had appealed to all, but they still felt that something more was needed to allay the public anxiety.

"FORGIVE AND FORGET" IMPRACTICABLE.

Mr. H. Virbendas said it was in the interest of Government to adopt the resolution, for they should show to the country at large that cooperation was a vital force and thus give a set-back to the cries of Non-Cooperators. He did not subscribe to the view of "forgive and forget," if a man did him grievous wrong and the next moment turned and asked to be excused. He would never leave him without administering a lesson that would guide him in the future. If Government did not accept the motion now, they would be perpetuating the ill feelings that were at their full height.

MR. LATHI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. A. [illegible] moved the following amendment to the main resolution:—

(1) That after the words "this Assembly" and before the word "recommend" the following be inserted:—"While expressing its grateful thanks to His Majesty the King Emperor for the Government for the assurance given by them through His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught that in case of necessity [illegible] adoption of Martial Law measure [illegible] in future the observance of clear and [illegible] limitations within which those [illegible] must be adopted, will be insisted [illegible] jealously in the case of India as in that of England herself." (2) that clause (1) of the main resolution be omitted. Both these clauses were put to the vote and negatived.

Mr. Shaha Baddin moved an amendment to the effect that in the second clause words "and express regret" be omitted. He presented the feelings of his constituents and people in the Punjab that His Majesty had already expressed regret but something tangible and substantial with a view to proceeding a new era with a clean slate.

Mr. Jamnadas opposed the amendment and said if Government was ready to unequivocally express regret why should they not be allowed to do so.

Sir William Vincent said Mr. Chaudhari Shahdhin was rather hard in suggesting the deletion of words "express regret." for he was cutting the very words to which the Assembly attached the most importance. (Cheers).

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

MR. LATHE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Lathe moved an amendment to the second clause to the effect that Government

(Continued on next page.)

BOMBAY CITIZENS HONOURED.

PORTRAITS UNVEILED IN CORPORATION HALL.

TRIBUTE TO SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

H. E. the Governor unveiled the portraits of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah and Sir D. E. Wacha at the Corporation Hall on Tuesday afternoon at the invitation of the President and members of the Municipal Corporation.

EULOGY ON SIR P. MEHTA.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said:

"Not many words are needed from me to give you an idea of the work and worth of these three stalwarts of the Corporation. Your Excellency knows two of them personally. As regards the third, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, alas he is gone when the need of his presence in our midst in the present stirring times is most keenly felt, but scarcely a day passes when his name is not mentioned in the debates of this Corporation. I am sure you must have heard and constantly come across evidences of the magnificent work done by him for half a century in divers spheres of civic usefulness and rational progress. By common consent he was recognized as the foremost citizen of Bombay and his splendid record of civic work is indeed one for which there is no parallel in the history of this city. Scarcely less remarkable were his contributions to the political advancement of the people of this country, but varied as were his services to numerous political and educational institutions, there was no public institution to which he was so deeply devoted as he was to this Corporation.

A CONSTITUTIONAL FIGHTER.

No one knew the Municipal Act so well in letter and in spirit, no one possessed a better aptitude for explaining and unravelling the many intricate points that arose in the discussion of the provisions of that Act and the question of procedure. One aspect of his career to which I should particularly like to refer was his insistence on the constitutional rights of all the institutions with which he was concerned. He fought undoubtedly for the liberties of the people and their privileges, but with the same ardour and firmness he defended the rights of the executive officers. Often when there was a proposal to interfere with the executive powers of the Municipal Commissioner, there was no more valiant champion of the constitutional rights of that officer than Sir Pherozeshah. Irreparable has been the loss of such a sagacious leader to the Corporation. His portrait will remind the present and the coming generations of Councillors of his glowing patriotism and of his exemplary devotion to the cause of civic progress and lead them to follow in his footsteps.

TRIBUTE TO SIR I. RAHIMTOOLA.

The present and the coming generations will do well also to follow the brilliant example of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. As soon as Sir Ibrahim joined the Corporation, it is understood his clearness of intellect, his remarkable application to the study of public questions, his unbounded zeal and enthusiasm to do his best to promote the best interests of the city, these coupled with his shrewd common sense and sobriety of judgment and tact soon brought him into prominence. He was our trusted representative on the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust and no one could speak with greater knowledge and authority on the law and problems relating to the Trust. His also has been an irreparable loss to our Corporation but we rejoice that he should have been selected to serve this City and the Presidency in a more exalted sphere.

SIR DINSHA WACHA'S SERVICES.

To Sir Dinsha Wacha we are indebted for life-long service to the cause of local self-government and for the exemplary standard of purity of public life that he has set before us. His fearless independence, strict impartiality and stern integrity have earned for him the high esteem and admiration of his colleagues on this board and of the public at large. A stern critic of the executive he also, like his life-long friend Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, has taught the rising generations to respect the constitution and to advance slowly but steadily and firmly on constitutional lines. For 30 years Sir Dinsha has been one of the most active members of the Corporation and his intimate knowledge of the principles of the taxation and finance were of great help to his colleagues in dealing with the Budget Estimates of the Municipality and schemes involving heavy outlay.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then unveiled the portraits. He said:

Mr. Dabholkar, ladies and gentlemen,

The speech to which we have just listened has given us a just and eloquent appreciation of the virtues of the three great Municipal corporators whose portraits I count it a privilege to unveil to-day. Unfortunately I have the satisfaction of personal acquaintance only with two of them. In this Mr. Dabholkar has the advantage of me; and indeed, I, who have been but a few years in Bombay, must labour on an occasion such as the present under some disadvantage compared with the many among you who have from your early years watched the steady progress of the city and swayed with every movement of the struggle in which these three great corporators have taken so prominent a part.

Yet I think there is probably a certain clearness of vision that is given to him who studies the public life of a city historically and at secondhand. And the political history of the Bombay Municipality is a very interesting study. The very fact that it was among the first cities to gain self-government would, of itself, ensure this quality in its history. But in addition to this, its later progress has been at once so sober-minded, its maturity has approached with such an astounding rapidity, that in all who read its history an interest is aroused to discover what is the motive force behind this progress.

After I had had the privilege of being asked to come here to-day to unveil these portraits, it occurred to me that surely in the work of these three men, outstanding figures in the history of the Corporation, one would find some common features guiding and directing it which would supply the key to the problem. And I think most critics will agree with me when I affirm that there are two such features, and would name them first courage, and second tenacity of purpose. Indeed, I see these two qualities informing and directing every good and wise measure of the Corporation and every step forward on the road to progress.

EULOGY ON SIR P. M. MEHTA.

And I think it is in a great measure to these three men, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and Sir Dinsha Wacha, that the Corporation owes this distinguishing quality in its work. As far back as 1871 Sir Pherozeshah Mehta fought ignorant prejudice so bravely that he saved the Municipal constitution from a reform which would have ruined its administrative efficiency, and it would be well today if reformers would bear in mind the words he then spoke: "The self-constituted leaders of popular reform have a twofold duty to perform. It is not sufficient for them to stand forth boldly to give utterance to the confused and incoherent popular cries. There is another and a higher duty cast upon them, the duty of guiding the movement in its proper path." In 1888, when he was championing the cause of reform, was it not just the two qualities I have named which enabled him to enlist the sympathy and support of the most prominent men of each class of the community, and to secure the passage of what Sir Dinsha Wacha has so happily called the Magna Charta of th citizens of Bombay?

TRIBUTES TO SIR DINSHA AND SIR IBRAHIM.

Of these qualities in Sir Pherozeshah know only by hearsay. In claiming their possession for Sir Dinsha Wacha and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola I can speak with greater confidence, because I have the privilege of their close acquaintanceship. Sir Dinsha has, during my period of office, unfortunately been unable to take that active part in public life which he formerly took. Yet I can testify personally to the sane and unprejudiced nature of his views, and to the sturdy courage with which he upholds them both in public and private, and realise to the full how invaluable must have been his services to the Corporation, both in immediate result and in their educative effect.

Of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's qualities am perhaps as well qualified to speak as any one in Bombay. The fact of our official relationship, which has been close, debars me from multiplying instances as I could. But at least I can tell you that I know personally of many services which he has rendered to this city and presidency by the aid of clear grasp of sane principles, and to his tenacity I can assure you that some of his colleagues will give a ready tribute.

BOMBAY'S DEBT.

Here then in my opinion lies the debt which the people of Bombay and the members of its Corporation owe to these three citizens whom to honour we are met here to-day. I myself feel, and I think they also feel, that the debt will be most adequately repaid if all those, who are now taking or, will take, in the years to come a part in the public life of this city, will follow in their footsteps, and never form judgments without estimating carefully the value of every shade of opinion, never falter in upholding those judgments, and never shrink from cooperating impartially in carrying them into effect.

Mr. Cowasji in a few words thanked Sir George, on behalf of the Corporation, for coming there and unveiling the portrait the most important corporators, one of whom was the father of local self-government in this country.

Sir George said he appreciated the friendly feelings which had prompted the Corporation to invite him. The relations of his Government with the Corporation were of the closest kind, and there had been the greatest harmony during the 2½ years he had been in this city. He hoped those relations would continue.

MOCKERY OF MEDALS.

POREBUNDER STUDENTS' PLUCK.

A Porebunder student writes to us:—

War Medals were to be distributed yesterday (Feb. 13) in all the local schools, but hundreds of students thronged outside the High School premises to protest against the distribution and without accepting the medals, almost all the students triumphantly marched straight through the Bazar enlisting the sympathy of all the citizens and shop-keepers, and the result was that *Hartal* was observed throughout the city and even the Drama Company cancelled its programme for the day. A mass meeting was convened near the Sudamaji Temple and was attended by nearly a thousand men, including students and Shethias. Fervent speeches were made and the huge mockery of the medals and of the Allies Government's boast that the war was waged for Freedom and Honour such a profession in the face of the Punjab atrocities and the Khilafat question!—was thoroughly exposed. The students were exhorted to be firm and a subscription was opened on the spot for the purpose of distributing Gandhi Medals. The question of starting a national school at Porebandar was also broached.

Resolutions were also passed in favour of Swadeshi and then the meeting broke up amid shouts of "Mahatma Gandhiji-ki Jai."

HEAL INDIA'S WOUND.

(Continued from previous page.)

should record their opinion that some of the measures adopted in the course of the Martial Law administration departed from the principles mentioned in the first clause of the resolution and were calculated to deeply wound the self-respect of Indian population.

Mr. Jamnadas opposed the motion. He said there should be no attempt to whittle down his resolution.

Mr. Vishindas also opposed the amendment.

Sir William Vincent: The amendment in fact represented accurately the feelings of Government, for there were certain officers who had from certain quarters received appreciation. The Assembly would do justice to Government by modifying the clause.

Bhat Mansingh said as a man from the Punjab he believed that the resolution truly represented the Punjab feeling and he opposed the amendment.

Mr. Samarth opposing the amendment said the main cause cast no reflection on individual officers, but condemned the general departure from the principles of justice.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Reassembling after lunch the Legislative Assembly continued discussion on resolution on the Punjab disturbances. The strength of the visitors' gallery increased in the afternoon and almost all seats were occupied.

NO USE RE-OPENING QUESTION.

Lord Rawlinson said he was not in any way officially connected with the Amritsar disturbances. Though Government fully appreciated the point of view of the proposer he felt that it was no use re-opening the question. He supported the view taken by Sir Charles Monro. Further the matter had been adjudicated by the highest military authority and the question of punishment could not be again taken up. They had repudiated the idea that a soldier should think of producing a moral effect on the country as a whole. It was the proper function of a soldier to assume civil functions. (Cheers.)

SIR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

Sir William Vincent congratulated the mover on the admirable tone of his speech and said the present state of the country demanded that the same tone of moderation and toleration be observed by other members. He knew that Indians had felt bitterly over the disorders, and the resolution was the echo of that feeling. On the one hand, there were unparalleled acts of violence committed by the mob, while on the other over-drastic measures and excessive use of force. As for General Dyer's action the Home Member said Government's view was the same as expressed in their own despatch and in the Despatch of His Majesty's Government. The Government of India was not responsible for actions of individual officers. Regarding the rigour of Martial Law regime he referred the Assembly to the measures which were now being taken in Ireland and which far more exceeded in severity than those taken in India. This repudiated the idea that Indian lives were not regarded as sacred as those of others in other parts of the Empire. Individual acts of folly were inevitable, but steps had been taken to avoid recurrence of such mistakes as might cast a slur on the administration of Martial Law. It was intended in such times of upheaval to let the ordinary courts of law to try cases.

REPUDIATION OF DYERISM.

He appealed to the Assembly to place themselves for one moment in the place of officers who handled the disorders and say whether they would not have been guilty of some indiscretion and some error in such a crisis. What Indians, in the words of Lord Sinha, wanted was the repudiation of the principle on which General Dyer acted, and not the punishment of individuals, and that was the speaker's view as also the view of the Congress Committee's Report. Government had repudiated those principles. Government expressed deep regret at the loss of life, but if they dismissed officers in response to popular demand they won't be just to their servants. There was no idea of maintaining prestige. They had always, to their best judment, acted honestly.

Coming to the question of compensation to dependents of the victims of Jallianwalla Bagh, the speaker said that though these people had not the same statutory right for compensation as the victims of mob violence, still Government would ask the Punjab administration to greatly increase the generous grants to victims in Jallianwalla Bagh and Gujranwala. Concluding Sir William Vincent hoped what he said would be enough for the Assembly to close the most unhappy episode in the history of British rule in India.

Mr. Lindsay, on behalf of the European community of Calcutta, expressed their gratefulness to Mr. Jamnadas for his lucid and moderately worded address, but he would ask him if he would not see his way to withdraw the third clause, especially after what the Council had heard.

MR. JATKAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. B. H. R. Jatkar moved an amendment urging the appointment of a committee of both Chambers to report in the light of reports of the Congress Committee and the Hunter Committee as to what punishment should be meted out to guilty officers.

Dr. D. P. Sarbhadhikari opposed the amendment. He believed clause 3 of the main resolution meant deterrent punishment that would deter officers from repeating in those crimes. The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Sir Godfrey Fell placed the military officers in different categories, firstly, those at Amritsar. In the case of General Dyer, the Government of India has no authority to deal with him in any way other than that in which he was dealt with. General Dyer was relieved from command and sent to England. Some might say that this was a very minor punishment, but to leave the army in the way in which General Dyer did was a disgrace worse than death. Sir Godfrey defended the Gujranwala bombing from an aeroplane. Further he could say on the highest authority that the disciplinary action taken in respect of military officers was precisely the same as would be taken if they had conducted themselves in the same manner before Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen or Welshmen. The Assembly should also bear in mind the great tact, conciliation and restraint of military people at Delhi and Bombay. They should therefore not condemn all officers.

Dr. Sapru said he was ready to accept the definition of deterrent punishment to mean that one which would under ordinary circumstances deter officers from recklessly inflicting punishment which might expose them to a severe attack. He believed that national self-respect of India stood in need of vindication, but the Duke's speech had already done that. He believed that Indians were not so particular about punishment. What they wanted was that such mistakes be made impossible in the future. So he saw no necessity for the retention of clause 3 in the main resolution.

Touching the case of students under Martial Law the member said Government regretted that incident, but their policy in the future, as it had been in the past with regard to student community, would be not to penalise patriotism but to foster and develop among younger generations a proper spirit of citizenship.

MR. NORTON'S TOUCHING APPEAL.

Mr. E. Norton appreciated the spirit that had been exhibited by his countrymen in this Chamber and said a soldier's view today was that it was better to die than to retire like General Dyer. He appealed to the sense of renunciation and generous charity of Indians to forgive and forget and thus create greater fraternal feelings among themselves and Europeans. Mr. Norton expressed his regret that Sir M. O'Dwyer was allowed to leave India unpunished and that he was brought back to India at the head of an important commission.

Mr. Cottelingam said clause 3 was only a minor matter and appealed to the mover not to press it.

B. S. Kamath also urged the mover to withdraw clause 3.

MR. JAMNADAS' REPLY.

Mr. J. Dwarkadas replying to the debate observed that he felt he must bow to the opinion of the Assembly. Moreover, after hearing Dr. Sapru Sir William Vincent and Sir Godfrey Fell, that in the matter of the infliction of punishment to guilty officers there had been no consideration of race he was convinced of the honesty of Government and accordingly would withdraw the clause.

CLAUSE 3 DELETED.

The motion to delete clause 3 relating to punishment was then carried.

Sir William Vincent winding up the debate expressed satisfaction at the attitude of the mover in having withdrawn clause 3. Referring to Mr. Norton's reference to Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Home Member held that the Government view regarding Sir M. O'Dwyer, was the same as expressed in their despatch to his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Norton again appealed, in befitting terms, amidst applause that the union between Europeans and Indians be cemented.

RESOLUTION WITHOUT CLAUSE 3 CARRIED.

Mr. Jamnadas speaking finally congratulated all those who had voted for his motion. The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

The Assembly adjourned till the 17th instant.

GOVT. AND FRONTIER TRIBES.

35 CRORES FOR FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

Dr. Sapru, replying to Mr. Majutedar's question, regarding the policy of Government on Frontier tribes, read a detailed answer, covering three pages foolscap in print. He said to Government of India's settled policy with regard to the border tribes was to leave them free in their internal affairs, so long as their behaviour did not injure the welfare of the inhabitants of British India. These tribes were left under the personal influence of local political officers, were granted private allowances on private responsibility, were offered avenues for employments, and were subjected to political control, forfeiture of allowances and other punitive measures in case of misconduct. The total expenditure incurred during the last 25 years on Frontier expeditions, including the last Afghan war, amounted to Rs. 357,271,439. The Government considered that their present policy with regard to the tribes would eventually lead to a full security, but it was a question of time and their measures were always taken with due regard to political and financial considerations.

EXPENDITURE ON SOLDIERS.

Sir Godfrey Fell replying to Mr. Majemdar, said the total number of British soldiers in India was 60,700, the annual average cost per head being Rs. 2,110 while the number of Indian soldiers was 280,000, the annual average cost per head being Rs. 500.

TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

Replying to Mr. Asad Ali Khan's question on the Turkish Peace Treaty, Dr. Sapru said that the Government had take every opportunity of expressing the stron views of Indian Moslem community to his Majesty's Government. Eleven telegrams have been despatched to his Majesty's Government, six by the Government of India and five by the Viceroy himself. His Majesty's Government were being thus fully appraised of Indian Moslem views on the question, and no opportunity for further representation would be lost on such a momentous matter in which the Government of India were keenly interested.

DUKE IN DELHI.

LAST PUBLIC FUNCTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

The last public function in connection with the Duke of Connaught's visit to Delhi was held to-day, when the Ruling Princes gave a garden party inside the Fort which was attended by several hundreds of people. In the evening, the fort garden was brilliantly illuminated and the Duke, the Viceroy and the guests witnessed fireworks from Diwani-khas. The city observed *hartal* to-day.

DUKE LEAVES FOR RAWALPINDI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught left Delhi for Rawalpindi to-day.

CLEMENCY OF C.-IN-C.

24 INDIAN MILITARY PRISONERS RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

The following communique is issued:—In honour of the visit to India of Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and in pursuance of the powers vested in him by Section 112 of the Indian Army Act, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had been pleased to exercise further clemency in the case of Indian military prisoners, sentenced by court-martial for offences committed during the war, and who are now undergoing sentence. The result of this act of clemency is that 24 of these men have been released from prison and 245 have had their sentence reduced.

SUFFERING PEOPLE OF TONK

RAJPUTANA STATE'S SYMPATHY.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Feb. 15.

The following messages have been sent to the people of Tonk by subjects of Rajputana Central Indian States:—

Rajputana Central Indian States' subjects express horror and indignation at the alleged atrocities committed by the Nawab of Tonk and his army on the lawabiding and innocent people and congratulate the Tonk people on their firm determination to continue the agitation.

The Rajputana Madhyabharat Sabha strongly condemns the action of the Tonk Nawab, who refused to receive even a deputation of the Ajmer people and congratulate the Ajmer public on resolving on the social boycott of the Nawab. The Sabha assures Tonk people that it is ever ready to render all possible help to them.

RECRUITMENT OF INDIANS TO I. C. S.

With the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have decided to appoint twelve Indians to the Indian Civil Service by nomination this year in order to fill up all vacancies for Indians up to 1921.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARXET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

There was a spirited inquiry for coal shares and the list grows steadily day by day, many of the shares closed at enhanced rates. The principal inquiry was for Bokaro and Ramgur, Caledonian, Equitable, Neetooria, Kessurgarh and Patmohna. The turnover was fairly heavy. In the jute section outside of an inquiry for Lansdownes little business was transacted, the market for this class of shares being dull and inclined to be easier. In the miscellaneous section, cotton shares were weaker, the business was generally on a small scale. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 980, Bengal Giridih 28, Bhalgora 38-8, Bokaro and Ramgurh 24-14, Borgola 0-2 prem, Burrakur 55-12, Caledonian 10-4, East India 51, Equitable 44, Ghusick and Muslia 26, Industry 16, Jainty Central 19-4, Khodia 9-4, Kosoona 33, Kuardi 28-8, Nagpur 10-4, Neetooria 13-8 and 13 s.l., New Beerbhoom 42-8, New Kessurgarh 38, North West 6-8, North Laikdih 9-4, Patmohna 16-8, Pench Valley 246-8, Raneegunge 62, South Govindpur 9-4, Satpukuria 9-12, Seebpore 40-12 prem, Standard 87 and 87-12 s.l., Suratand 14.

Jute:—Auckland pref 103, Budge Budge 513 s.l., Empire 72, Fort Gloster 940 and 930 s.l., Howrah 44, Hooghly 110 s.l., Kamarhatty 936, Kinnison 1181, Lansdowne 374, Naihati 575 s.l., Union pref 105.

Tea:—Bishnauth 9-12 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 9 and 9-4 s.l., Anglo-India Jute 5 per cent deb 85-8, Auckland Jute 5½ per cent deb 97, Alliance Bank pref 89, Automatic Tools 4-12 and 4-14, Bengal Paper pref 46-8, Calcutta Industrial Bank 2-10 discount, Central Provinces Cement 8-4, Dunbar Cotton 555, Fort Gloster deb. 87, Hatirkool Oil 9-4 Hume Pipes 11-6, Indian Iron and Steel new 19 discount, old 79, Kesoram Cotton 16-12, Kumardhubi Engineering 22-4, Marshall Sons 8-14, Madan Theatres 12-4, Northbrook 5½ per cent deb 96, Port Shipping 23, Tata Industrial Bank 1 prem, Titaghur Paper 350.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 54-10 and small lots at Rs. 55. War Bonds short loans at 99-10, 1925 at 98-8 and 1928 at 98-8.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling four and three-eighths pence and Demand Bills one shilling four and seven-sixteenths pence.

The mail steamer Morea which left Bombay on the 29th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 14th instant.

MR. GANDHI AT DELHI.

TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION.

A CONTRAST WITH THE DUKE'S TOUR.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Yesterday unprecedented scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed here, when Mahatma Gandhi, who came here on the 12th instant for performing the opening ceremony of the Ayurvedic and Tibbia College, was taken out in procession. It was not a formal procession but thousands upon thousands of citizens of Delhi and others who had come here for the Darbar lined the route from the fort for three miles. Indian soldiers too had turned up in large numbers to catch a glimpse of India's Mahatma. The balconies of houses were fully packed. The Mahatmaji's progress through the streets lined on either side with a seething mass of humanity, and national shouts that rent the skies was a spectacle for gods to see and provided a most instructive contrast to that what was presented at the Duke's reception.

The streets were hastily but tastefully decorated within a few hours. The volunteers kept order and showed their high sense of discipline. One hopes the Duke's representative saw something of it to rectify the conception of that is really hearty.

AYURVEDIC TIBBI COLLEGE AT DELHI.

OPENING CEREMONY BY MR. GANDHI.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF MEDICAL PROFESSION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Delhi gave a most enthusiastic welcome to Mr. Gandhi on Sunday when he was taken in procession through the profusely decorated streets to perform the opening ceremony of the Ayurvedic Tibbi College, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lord Hardinge in March, 1916. The gathering throughout the route was more than two lacs, and included Lala Lajpat Rai, the Ali Brothers, Pandit Moti Lall Nehru, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Dr. Kitchlew. Hakim Ajmal Khan Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the College, in asking Mr. Gandhi to perform the unveiling ceremony, read out a long report, detailing working of the College for the last three years, its aims and objects, its financial position and future possibilities. He said that in the interest of consolidation of their National life and in order to work out the economic salvation of their country, it was one of the essential factors to preserve and develop the indigenous system of medicine. This was not said in a spirit of rivalry of the Western medical system, for they would eagerly avail themselves of the experiences gained in other parts of the world. Entering into the history of the institution, Hakim Ajmal Khan said that in July, 1889, his late brother, Hakim Abdul Majid Khan founded a Tibbi school, which had gradually developed into an Ayurvedic and Unani College. The foundation-stone of the College was laid by Lord Hardinge on the 29th March, 1916. Ever since the school was started in 1889, 362 physicians had graduated and the average attendance during the last three years remained above 100. Coming to the finance, the speaker said that up to end of 1920 they had spent about five lakhs. Their annual income stood at fifty thousand and they had about Rs. 1,75,000 in the bank, but for the completion of their full programme at least twenty lakhs were needed, if the College was to serve a wide-spread purpose. Concluding, the speaker made an appeal to all to subscribe to this fund so as to make the institution a success, and which would recognise their most precious legacy.

Mr. Gandhi said that he hoped this institution would turn out true national workers. He pointed out the shortcomings of the medical profession, when they raised false hopes in their patients. They should make it a point to teach the medical students that their business should side by side with the cure include imparting of definite instructions to the patient as to how he could avoid those diseases of which he found himself the victim. Mr. Gandhi then appealed for necessary funds as a result of which several thousands promised on the spot. Concluding, Mr. Gandhi declared the College open, amidst cheers and shouts of Gandhi ki Jai.

RANGOON NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 15.

The strike of the 500 men of the Mackenzie and Co.'s motor works ended on Monday, the men resuming work after interviewing the General Manager.

The "Rangoon Times" and the "Gazette" and also most of the Burmese papers welcome the decisions of the Legislative Council. The British papers specially note the Burman offer of co-operation in working the Reforms.

After visiting the Burma Oil Refinery, the Siamese Royal party left on Monday for Moulmein.

"EDUCATION CAN WAIT.-SWARAJ CANNOT."

SINFUL TO CONTINUE STUDIES IN GOVT. COLLEGES.

MR. PATEL'S ADDRESS TO SIND STUDENTS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

Presiding at the special session of the Sind Students' Conventions convened to consider the Non-Cooperation question, Mr. V. J. Patel delivered the following inspiring address at the Khalikdina Hall, Karachi, before a large audience including about 400 student delegates.

Mr. Patel, in the course of his speech said:—I have not come here with a determination to see the Sind College empty. I have come here merely to help you, to guide you in your deliberations at this important juncture. It is entirely a matter for you to decide whether you should accept the call of the country, or you should not. As your President, my duty is to state the views I have in the matter and to help you to come to a right decision. Now what is the question before us? The question is whether you should at this moment suspend all your studies for the period of one year and enlist yourselves as soldiers of Swaraj or whether you will continue your studies in the existing institutions.

COUNTRY IS NOT WHAT IT WAS.

We have been under a foreign rule for the last 150 years and more and during that long period of foreign domination our country is to say the least, not what it was. The British came here for the purpose of trade. They came here to trade and stayed to rule. India was one of the richest countries in the world when the British came to this country. To-day we are the poorest country in the world. The British people would not have come here if our country had been poor. To-day, we find from statistics that the average income of an individual is hardly Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 annually. The average life time of an individual is 23 years. Millions of people in this country die by diseases. Hardly half the people in India know what two meals in a day are, that is half the population live on the very verge of starvation.

FOREIGN DOMINATION, THE REASON

The reason is that we are under foreign domination. We are not allowed a voice in the administration of our own affairs We cannot raise the revenue we want and in the way we like. We cannot spend our own revenue in the way we like. For the last 30 or 35 years, we have been trying to remedy this through our Indian National Congress. We tried all methods of petitions and prayers of resolutions and of deputations, all to no purpose. It was believed by most of us that the sum total of the British Rule in India was for the benefit of the people of India. I may say frankly that I myself and those with whom I had the privilege to work had lost all faith in the bona fides of the British Government years ago. But some of our countrymen, including Mahatma Gandhi, had till recently not lost their faith in the British Government. They believed that British Government really was for the good of the country and with a view to bring unanimity amongst the ranks of the Nationalists at the Amritsar Congress we adopted the resolution, asking the country to work the Reform Act, which, as the Congress said was "entirely inadequate and disappointing and unsatisfactory." It was in the hope that the Khilafat wrong and the Punjab atrocities would be righted. Mahatma Gandhi and those who thought with him were of the opinion that the British Government would help us in getting these wrongs redressed.

MR. TILAK'S VIEWS.

The late lamented Bal Gangadher Tilak, when I returned from England in January last, after the Amritsar session of the Congress met me at Bombay on the day I landed, when I told him "Maharaj ji, what have you done? You passed the resolution in the Congress, accepting this Reform act? Tilakji at once said, "Hear me, Mr. Patel, what can I do. Mahatma Gandhi has yet got faith in the British Government. What has to be done? Am I to divide the whole country on this issue, or should I look to the supreme necessity of the moment, viz., the unity? When he saw that I was not pleased with his reply, he again said "What can I do, my dear Patel, I was entirely against this Reform Act. I wanted to boycott it, but our friends, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others, they all said "no," the Punjab atrocities would be righted, the Khilafat wrong would be righted and let us co-operate with the Government, and we passed the resolution." Within a few months after that Mahatma Gandhi realised what we had realised years ago, that it was absolutely hopeless to expect anything from the British Government. You know what justice we got in the matter of the Khilafat wrong and the Punjab atrocities.

ORIGIN OF N.C.O.

Thus all other methods of agitation having failed, Mahatma Gandhi came out with his programme of Non-Cooperation before the Calcutta Congress. Now, I want you to understand the significance of this great movement. I want you to realise here that it is impossible for one single moment for one country to hold another country in subjection by mere force. We have been told by our own friends that England holds us under subjection by force. I want you to understand clearly that, that is not so. No country in the world can hold another country in subjection by mere force. You will be surprised at this doctrine, but the whole basis of Non-Cooperation will be understood by you, if you understand this principle which I have put before you, viz., that one country cannot by mere force hold another country in subjection. I have told you that it is not force alone that keeps us under subjection. It is our own cooperation with the machinery of Government, with the system of Government that keeps us in subjection. Do you realise that if we take our hands for a moment off the wheel of that machinery that machinery will come to an end in one moment? Do you realise that 99 per cent. of the people engaged in moving that great machinery are our own people? What can force alone do, if we sit in our houses with folded hands and refuse to help to carry on this Government? That is the keynote of the Non-Cooperation movement? Mahatma Gandhi asked the Calcutta Congress to consider his programme of Non-Cooperation and the Congress was almost taken by surprise. It was quite a new doctrine to them. They did not for the moment realise the great power that the Non-Cooperation movement was bound to wield, and fortunately by majority of votes that resolution on Non-Cooperation was carried at the Calcutta Congress. I do not want to take you into the history of the different items of the Non-Cooperation Resolution, but I want to confine my observations to that item of the Non-Cooperation Resolution with which you are intimately connected, viz., the boycott of the Government aided schools and colleges.

CALCUTTA AND NAGPUR RESOLUTIONS.

The Calcutta resolution was very mild. The Calcutta Congress resolution was not a mandate, remember that. The words are "The Congress earnestly advises the gradual withdrawal of children." So what I want you to understand is this. The Calcutta Resolution was not a mandate. It was merely an advisory resolution. The second thing I want you to bear in mind is this that the Calcutta Congress Resolution did not in so many words make any distinction between the students of age of 16 and students under the age of 16, and the third thing you must remember is this that at the Calcutta Congress we did not resolve that we should try to attain Self-Government within one year. Now this last is very important. The Congress did not ask the country to concentrate all their efforts and energies to attain Swaraj within one year. The words "within one year" appeared for the first time in the Nagpur Congress Resolution. So at the Calcutta Congress the Resolution not only was an advisory one but the instructions issued by the All-India Congress Committee on this resolution made an earnest appeal to the leaders to open national schools and colleges. It looked as if there was some idea of having a net work of national schools and colleges side by side with Government schools and colleges. It looked as if it was the intention of the Congress to evolve a system of National Education that was the appearance, at any rate so far as one can see from our resolution of our Calcutta Congress and the instructions issued by the Committee on that resolution.

CALL ON STUDENTS.

Now after that resolution was passed in September, you must have noticed in various parts of the country national schools and national colleges were being established. In Gujrat, we opened a National University, which we called Gujrat Vidyapith. Some of us felt, and very rightly too, that we were really unnecessarily frittering away our energy and our efforts in trying to evolve a national system of education in opening new schools and colleges.

We felt like that and some of us very strongly were of the opinion that the entire energy of the nation should be concentrated to secure one end and one end only, viz., the attainment of Swaraj. Some of our workers, who would do very valuable work, in pushing forward the cause of Non-Cooperation, were found busy in preparing the new schemes of national schools and national colleges and national universities. Now, this question came up before the Nagpur Congress, and I want you to carefully consider how the whole resolution of the Calcutta Congress on Non-Cooperation has been changed for the better. There it was that our leaders decided that we should have Swaraj within one year, and having decided that they resolved further that every man and every woman in the country should be called upon to contribute for the purpose his mite to the utmost extent. Mark the change in the resolution regarding the students. It is no longer an advice, no longer an appeal it is a call from the country or a mandate, whether you call it the Congress call or the nation's call. The Congress calls upon all students of the age of 16 and over to withdraw immediately from existing schools and colleges.

Now I do not find fault with you for not acting upon the resolution of the Calcutta Congress, because it was not so clear. It was merely an advisory resolution and several of our leaders were not quite at one and did not see eye to eye with it. I do not find fault with you if you have not acted up to the resolution of the Calcutta Congress.

OUR LEADERS.

But now all our leaders are agreed, our leader, Mr. C. R. Das, who opposed the Calcutta Congress resolution, was the first to realise its true import whole-heartedly supported the Nagpur resolutions. Not only did he support the Nagpur Resolution, but now he is leading the movement of students in Bengal. He is the man who was earning 40 to 50 thousand rupees a month; about 5 lakhs a year! To-day, he is a beggar. He is going about begging.—For whom?—Not for himself; for you, the young men, who now have come out of schools and colleges in obedience to the call of the country, and Mr. C. R. Das is leading that movement, going about begging to make provision for you. So Mr. C. R. Das ir. Bengal Mahatma Gandhi in All-India Mr. Motilal Nehru in the U. P. who, you are already aware, lived like a prince in India. Such a man to-day is travelling 2nd and 3rd class and living a most simple life having given up his practice, which brought something like Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 a month.

So who are your leaders in this movement? As I say, Mahatma Gandhi at the head, Mr. C. R. Das in Bengal, Pandit Motilal in U.P. and Lala Lajpatrai, who was misunderstood a little for two or three months and afterwards whole heartedly supported the resolutioin in Nagpur on schools and colleges, in the Punjab. You have got in Madras our friend, Raja Gopal Charye, who has recently accepted the General Secretaryship of the Congress. Now these are our leaders, who all call upon you to come out of your schools and colleges.

EDUCATION CAN WAIT.

Help us in getting Swaraj within one year. Please, do not for a moment understand after the Nagpur Congress Resolution that the problem before you is a problem of education. It is not a question of good education or bad education. That is no longer the question. The problem one of Swaraj. Education can wait but Swaraj cannot wait. Let us solve the problem of Swaraj and the problem of National Education and all problems akin to it will solve themselves. This movement of Non-Cooperation is a movement for Freedom, for Liberty. We want Swaraj. We want to be free to manage our own affairs, to live our own lives in our own way, without any interference from any outside authority. We want the Bureaucracy to recognize that right of ours, and so far as you young men are concerned, the questions that you should put to yourselves are these. Do you really consider, as we consider, that the British Government in India is an unmixed evil? Your leaders in the Congress, one and all, are of the opinion that the British Rule in India is an unmixed evil. Do you agree (Some one from the stage "yes.) Have you realised the significance of the Punjab atrocities of the Khilafat wrongs? Do you agree with us that the sum total of the British rule in India during the last 150 years is ruinous to our country? If you say that you have realised all this as we have realized, then I say without the least hesitation that it is sinful on your part to continue to receive education in schools and colleges dominated by that Government, which we all agree should be brought to an end within one year. If you agree with us that Swaraj must be attained and that it must be attained within one year at any cost if you agree with us there, the first thing that we have got to do is to destroy the existing system of Government.

WHAT IS SWARAJ?

What is Swaraj and what is the present Government of India. The present Government of India is a Government of India by the people of Great Britain and we want Swaraj as we want the Government of India by the people of India. Now you cannot have the Government of India by the people of India unless you destroy the Government of India by the people of Great Britain as its exists to-day. We are, therefore, as Mahatma Gandhi rightly puts it at war with the existing system of Government. Consider then whether you, young men, at this juncture will be justified for one single moment in continuing your studies in institutions, which are being managed or in any way controlled by that Government which we are out to destroy and with which we are at war? You want destroy that Government you require Swaraj within one year, you are at war with that Government and yet you continue your studies in the institutions, which are managed by that Government? I say deliberately that it is sinful in the eyes of God and man for you.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sayid Fakhiruddin, Minister of Education, Behar, presiding at a meeting held at Patna, on Monday in connection with Saraswati Puja in the Anglo-Sanskrit school spoke of the greater evidence of the Hindu-Moslem unity, which was a hopeful sign of their common future, and he felt flattered that he was selected to preside at a ceremony of Hindu origin.

A Calcutta message of February 14 says: Exchange:—Bank Telegarphic transfer one shilling four and seven sixteenth pence, and Demand bills one shilling four and half pence.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

SIR W. VINCENT'S SPEECH ON REPRESSIVE LAWS

FULL TEXT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Following is the full text of Sir William Vincent's speech at to-day's Council:—Speaking on Mr. Sastri's resolution. Sir William said:—There would be no opposition from Government to this resolution. One of the speakers had twitted Government with having rejected or not supported a resolution to the same effect which was moved last year by Mr. Patel. But that member seemed to forget that only eight members supported Mr. Patel at that time. The resolution of Mr. Sastri if carried would have obvious support from various shades of opinion. The view of Government in this matter was to a great extent that advocated by Mr. Sastri. That was why Government gave an early date to this discussion. Government were anxious, in the fullest degree, to reform these laws and they recognised too that there had been change in administration ,and, therefore, were desirous of allowing both Chambrs to exercise their legitimate influence upon Government. An impression had been sedulously disseminated, by certain enemies of Government, and in his judgment, enemies of the welfare of this country, that reforms were not adequate. The motive of that was to promote disaffection to His Majesty's Government and discredit reformed Government in India. It would be the desire of Government of India by their dealings in this Council to give practical evidence that that statement was not true. (Cheers.) We desire the co-operation of the two legislatives in two ways—first in securing that support and assistance for our administrative work, and, secondly, co-operation on our side and going, as far as we possibly can, to meet members in their legitimate desires. It is in that spirit that Government brought forth this resolution.

"NOT UNREASONABLY USED."

Referring to the resolution he said he was glad to learn there was no evidence to support the charge made by the same people that these repressive laws were unreasonably used. It was the Government officers who knew exactly where the shoe pinches. But, on the other hand, Government thought that evidence of these officers before a committee would help the people to know whether these laws had been misapplied. Hence this Committee, which would be an impartial tribunal, and contain the two-thirds non-official persons of unimpeachable authority and experience, and whose name and judgment would carry the greatest weight and who, Government thought, would realise not only their responsibility to the Council and public but also to Government. "I cannot," continued the Home Member, "promise that their report would be accepted by the Government, but this I can say, their opinion will carry the greatest weight. Nor can I promise that during the tendency of the committee's deliberations Government will necesarily refrain from using measures which it is in their power to use at present. Most of the Hon. Members are aware of the dangerous situation with which Government is now faced. The situation more dangerous now than when these laws were enacted. We have employed these measures sparingly during the last few months although I cannot promise that we will not employ them till the Committee' reports arrive. Still I am prepared to say that we will only employ them in the last resort when we are forced to do so. Every member of this Council must be aware that Government has used its weapons with extreme leniency and moderation. Extremist may like the use of these laws more freely in order to create difficulties to the moderate section of politicians and to enable them to pose as martyrs. (Laughter). But we have to use these laws sometimes but not without justice in order to maintain public peace."

SIR WILLIAM'S "FRIEND"!—IN NEED

With these reservations, Government will accept the formation of the Committee, and the Regulations and Acts which Government intend to improve are: (1) Regulation 3 of 1918 (2) Regulation 11 of 1857, (3) Act 14 of 1908, (4) Act 10 of 1911, (5) Act of 1915, and my own friend Act 11 of 1919 better known as "Rowlatt Act" (Laughter). But there is a difference in the position as regards the Press Act, because Government was already considering the matter. In other Acts local Governments' opinion had to be consulted on several points.

Proceeding, Sir William detailed the cases where release was granted under several regulations and pointed out that these regulations had not been employed rashly or extensively He need not go into details of other Acts. It could not be said that they were passed without due consideration. For instance, the Seditious Meetings Act was passed without any opposition, and even persons like Mr. Gokhale had supported it.

"ILL-CONSIDERED PROPOSAL."

For the want of time he would not go into the details of Mr. Khaparde's amendment, but he pointed out that it would be unfair to local Governments to take up an attitude of that kind and immediately embark on the repeal of measures without consulting those primarily responsible for law and order. "Would it be fair", he asked, "of His Excellency's Government to demand such an immediate change especially when Lord Chelmsford was about to leave and the new Viceroy was to arrive? Further, the proposal of Mr. Khaparde was not possible of acceptance without reference to the Secretary of State. This Council was supposed to check the ill-considered suggestions and Sir William Vincent would regret it much if its first action would be to support the ill-considered proposal of Mr. Khaparde. Mr. Khaparde's amendment was put and lost, only Mr. Khaparde's voice being heard in dissent.

Sir M. B. Dadabhoy withdrew his amendment about the personnel of the Committee in view of Sir William Vincent's assurance that it would consist of men of real weight, but the Home Member would not assure that membership would be confined only to members of both legislature.

In view of this statement, Mr. Bhurgri also withdrew his amendment about the personnel of the Committee which wanted that it should be presided over by the Law Member and certain members of the Council of State whose names he had mentioned.

Sir M. B. Dadbabhoy had another amendment which wanted the Committee to report in time to enable legislation being undertaken at the Simla session. But he withdrew it, the Home Member pointing out that a preliminary meeting would be held as soon as possible at which the scope of enquiry would be ascertained and the committee would report in May at Simla. But the necessary action will be taken by Government in the September session in Simla.

Mr. Sastri, in his reply, hoped the committee would command the confidence of the country, but he pointed out that in his opening speech he forgot to mention Matrial Law regulations and hoped these also would be brought within the scope of the Committee's enquiry.

Mr. Sastri's resolution was put to the vote and carried, there being no dissentient voice. The Council then adjourned till the 16th Wednesday.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

The following are some of the questions and answers, at the first business meeting of the Council of State on Monday last:—

Sir Dinshaw Wacha asked:—Are the Government aware of what may be the existing ability of the country for the purposes of taxation, if not, do they propose to consider the expediency of appointing a committee of selected members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly to investigate the question and report thereon?

Mr. Cook answered:—There is, no doubt, in all countries a limit beyond which any additional taxation results in definite injury to the general financial position of the country as a whole. It must, however, always be largely a matter of opinion and to some extent also of practical experience to determine where that limit should be placed and Government are not prepared to give any estimate as to the margin which may now exist between the present scale of taxation and India's taxable capacity. Any attempt to frame an estimate would necessitate a very careful statistical enquiry by experts, and even then it is doubtful whether the results would command anything like universal assent. In these circumstances, Government do not think that a committee as suggested by the Hon. member would be likely to serve any practical purpose.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

Maharaja Nandy asked: Do the Government propose to consider the advisability of abolishing the Excess Profits Tax at an early date in India?

Mr. Cook replied:—The answer is in the negative. The Excess Profits Duty Act, which was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council two years ago, had reference only to the profits of the twelve months ending 31st March 1919 and no legislation has been passed subsequently continuing the duty beyond that period.

ESHER COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Hon. Sir W. Vincent, in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, replying to Sir Dinshaw Wacha, stated:—The only recommendations of the Esher Committee to which it has been decided as yet to give effect, are those relating to (1) the tightening up of the system of financial control exercised at the Army Headquarters and in the Royal Indian Marine. The new arrangements are at present on a provisional basis and their cost is estimated at 3 lakhs per annum. (2) Improvements in the system under which the army and marine accounts are maintained. The changes are being introduced gradually, and the ultimate extra cost, if any, cannot yet be gauged. (3) Re-arrangement of staff duties at the Army Headquarters. No extra cost is here involved. (4) The assimilation of the training system in India to that in force in the United Kingdom including the introduction of a system of education for Indian soldiers. Full details of the scheme have not yet been settled. (5) The creation of a territorial force for India. The cost in the first year is roughly estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs. The ultimate cost cannot be stated at present. It will depend on the success of the scheme. These proposals had already been under the independent consideration of the Government of India before the Committee's report was issued. the reorganisation of the Army in India, in accordance with what is known as the Four Command Scheme, was supported but not initiated by the Esher Committee and effect has been given to this reorganisation on provisional basis.

I. D. F.

Sir William Vincent, in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief replied to Mr. Bhurgri:—The formation of the Indian Territorial Force will be undertaken as soon as the Draft Rules which will shortly be published in the "Gazette of India" be effective. It is proposed to form in the beginning six provincial battalions in addition to the University Corps, as well as two Railway battalions. When these are completed, the formation of other units will be considered.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, replying to Mr. Bhurgri regarding the report of Industrial Commission, said:—It is not possible to give in detail all the information which the Hon. Member desires within the compass of a reply to his question. I shall, however, be glad to give to the Hon. Member, at any time, detailed information regarding any particular recommendation made by the Indian Industrial Commission, should he desire to have it. Briefly, the main recommendations of the Commission were (1) the constitution of a central department of industries, (2) the constitution of provincial departments of industries, (3) the creation of All-India scientific and technical services and (4) the creation of an agency for the purchase and inspection of stores in India. The general approval of the Secretary of State was given to the principle of each of these four recommendations and effect has actually been given to the first two. Considerable progress has also been made with the 3rd and 4th recommendations but some little time must elapse before they can be carried into effect. The proceedings of the two conferences of the Directors of Industries, which have been held up to date indicate the position in respect of each recommendation made by the Commission on which the Government of India have taken or are taking action. These proceedings are now being published in the form of official bulletins, and when these are ready I shall be glad to supply the Hon. Member with copies of them.

Hon. Rao Bahadur Annamalai Chettiyar asked:—Do the Government propose to stabilise exchange, if so when?

Mr. P. Cook replied to Mr. Chettiyar: Government are unable to give any guarantee regarding the course of the rupee sterling exchange.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith, replying to Sir Dinshaw Wacha's question re the discussion of the Budget, stated:—If the Hon. Member's questions relate to procedure in the Council of State, he is referred to Section 67A of the Government of India Act, Rule 48 of the Indian Legislative Rules and Standing Order 70, from which he will see that there is no discussion of the budget in this Council. In regard to procedure in the Legislative Assembly the Hon. Member is referred to Rules 45, 46, 47 of the Indian Legislative Rules. The purport of the Hon. Member's question may have been misunderstood if he desires information as to the procedure not provided for in the rules or Standing Orders. He should address a question to the member of the Government in the Finance Department.

REPRESSION IN MALABAR.

NON-COOPERATION MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

ORDER AGAINST A LOCAL LEADER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Feb. 15.

Mr. E. F. Thomas, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Malabar, has prohibited the holding of Khilafat and Non-Cooperation meetings within the town of Calicut and in the Moplah taluks of Irkad and Walluvanad, and directed Mr. U. Gopala Menon, B.A., B.L., one of the political leaders who suspended practice recently to appear before him on the 22nd instant and to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace for one year. It is understood that Mr. Yakub Hassan of Madras will arrive here to-day.

CALCUTTA TRAM STRIKE.

CORPORATION'S ULTIMATUM

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

The Calcutta Tramway strike still continues. Yesterday some cars were out and strikers attacked and assaulted a few men, who returned to work. On Sunday, the strikers dragged a Mahomedan inspector, who returned to work the previous day, painted his face and made him ride on a donkey. Several important bodies have entered protests against the indifference of the company to public inconvenience.

ULTIMATUM TO TRAMWAY COMPANY.

At an emergency meeting of the Corporation sub-committee it was decided to call upon the Tramway Company to submit their case to the arbitration of Col. Pugh, and Chairman of the Corporation and Mr. Justice Greaves acting as umpire between the two arbitrators. Failing to comply with the above request within forty-eight hours, the Corporation sub-committee recommended that the matter be referred to Government to take action to terminate the existing contract between the Corporation and the company, in the meantime the chairman recorded the grievances of the men.

CIVILIANS WANT INCREASE!

MEMORIAL TO SECRETATY OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

It is understood that civilians are submitting a memorial to the Secretary of State to increase their salaries which had already been revised on a princely scale.

The Begum of Bhopal and the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior have waived recovery of Rs. 1,38,327 in the former case and Rs. 28,57,737 in the latter case due from Government on account of expenditure incurred by them on the I. S. Troops.

The offer has been gratefully accepted.

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY UNION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We received a letter this morning from Mr. Joseph Baptista, President of the Bombay Tramway Union, in which he asked us to ascertain definitely whether the new regulations issued by the Tramway Company excluded all outsiders from acting as office-bearers of the Union which the men have formed. Mr. Rimington, the Managing Director of the Tramway Company was asked in the telephone whether he could give a satisfactory reply to Mr. Baptista's question in view of the meeting announced for to-night. Mr. Rimington stated that he was not prepared to receive in deputation anyone who was not an employee of the Company, but on being pressed to a definite answer stated that he would be willing to see Mr. Chaman Lall at 4-30 p.m. and would be willing to clear up any doubtful points. At 4-30 p.m., both of us went to the Tramway Company's Offices to call on Mr. Rimington. At first we were informed that Mr. Rimington was not in, but on our insisting on seeing Mr. Moberley instead, we were told that Mr. Rimington would now see us. Mr. Rimington without any provocation challenged us by calling us mischievous agitators, adding that the statement emanating from the Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau which appeared in "the Chronicle" was a shameful lie and that we are to be ashamed of ourselves. He went further and wanted to know whether we were Non-Co-operators and hinted that he knew the best motives with which we had taken up Labour's cause. But as for himself, Mr Rimington said that everybody of course knew that he was a friend of Labour. We pointed out to Mr. Rimington that we had not come to discuss these irrelevances nor to be insulted by him but that we had come to receive on behalf of Mr. Baptista a reply to our question. But Mr Rimington was angry and perturbed about the statement appearing in "the Chronicle" which contained this sentence: "In fact so far have the Directors gone in their attempts to tighten the rope round what should be the unfettered right of workers to form a Union of their liking that they have offered a gratuity to workshop employees provided the employees do not break their service by going on strike." Referring to this sentence he said that the regulations mentioned that the gratuity will be forfeited only in case of a lightning strike i.e., without due notice. We stated that although we had not come to discuss this matter, nevertheless if Mr. Rimington examined the notice issued by the Company he would find that the statement made by the T. U. C. Publicity Bureau was absolutely correct. We asked him to give us a reply and that we were not willing to discuss anything else with him. He said sneeringly that he was not going to have anything to do with outsiders and agitators like Mr. Baptista or ourselves. We told him to keep his temper but nothing would appease Mr. Rimington who shouted "you are talking nonsense" at Mr. Dalvi whereupon he was pulled by Mr. Chaman Lall and told that he had come as gentleman to talk to a gentleman. We rose from our seats to go but Mr. Rimington nevertheless did not miss the opportunity of saying to us "Now leave the room" We might add that this gentleman seemed to be obsessed with the idea which he expressed by saying "You people are out to upset the Company as the Non-Co-operators are out to upset the Government"—Like "the Chronicle" which talks about war between Capital and Labour." We wish to call public attention to the fact that Mr. Rimington offered to discuss a certain point with us while he really meant to disburden himself of his anger and his half digested notions by behaving most insultingly towards us. As for what the Publicity Bureau published the facts are on record. The first sentence of the Company's notice is as follows:—

"That no gratuity on his retirement from the service be granted to officer or employee of the Company unless his service has been continuous and is certified by the principal officer of the Department of the Company in which he has served as having been good, efficient and faithful."

The fourth para is as follows:—

"that any officer or employee of the Company quitting his duty without due notice for the purpose of going on strike will ipso facto forfeit all claims to any gratuity on retirement." and the last but one para as follows:—

"The decision of the Company's Board of Directors on all questions arising upon the interpretation of the above rules or upon any disputes in connection with the administration of the Fund shall be final."

We leave it to the public to judge the truth of the statement made by the T. U. C. Publicity Bureau, noting that the first rule about continuous service is borrowed from the Railways, and remembering that the strikers on the N. W. Railway and the Madras Railways are to this day clamouring for their fund which was forfeited because of breach of continuous service. The Company arrogates to itself the right to interpret the gratuity rules. Following the practice adopted by the Railways, the Company, which has borrowed the railway rule, is quite capable of interpreting the rule exactly as the railways have done—namely breach of continuous service, meaning forfeiture of the funds. Bureaucracy is bad enough but this "friend of Labour" takes the bun.—Yours, etc.,

D. CHAMANLALL,
M. D. DALVI.

Bombay, Feb. 11.

APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly give publication to the following appeal to my fellow-soldiers of the Bombay University Corps (I.D.F.) I was Sergeant in the said Company, but being convinced of the principle of non-violent non-cooperation, I have left the Company and my College too and have enlisted myself in the propaganda work for the cause of my country "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." It is pleasant and becoming to die for one's motherland—said Horace, the great Latin poet, eight years before Christ and the Romans were worthy of their name. Even so late as 1805 the great signal of Lord Nelson that "England expects every man to do his duty" was hoisted from the "Victory" and England responded in the Battle of Trafalgar. And now when India—Humiliated India—is looking at you, her sons, for help, you remain impassive and unmoved.

Have you no sense of self-sacrifice in you, or are you so much enslaved by your education and circumstances surrounding you? I cannot for a moment think of you, who had responded at the call of the Empire, as devoid of self-sacrificing spirit? We enlisted ourselves in the Bombay Company University Corps. I. D. F. to fight for the liberty of "Small Nations." We came out of our Colleges then, and sacrificed our two precious months in receiving training at Poona nay—we were then prepared to sacrifice our lives. Our rations were worth 4 to 6 annas a day; we were given the meagre pittance of Rs. 12 pay; They meted us out differential racial treatment of calling us Sergeants, Corporals, Privates, etc., according to British ranks but denying us their rights and Commissions. All this was humiliating. We suffered this humiliation, however and insult, we overlooked this mistrust and waited patiently and would have waited till eternity—all the time prepared for the sacrifice of our lives.

Some of us are out to help India clean out of the mud—the long sticking mud—of pauperism, temerity and slavery. Are you her brave sons going to desert her in her hour of need. Are you going to turn a deaf ear to her heart-rending pleadings and not assist her out of this effiminate bondage? Is she to fall back into the dirt of serfdom through lack of your support? Are you going to shirk your duty merely at the thought of paltry difficulties and differences? I refuse to believe you incapable of doing this paltry sacrifice for the sake of your mother Hind when you were prepared to sacrifice your life for the Empire. She does not ask of you your life. But she entreats you to give up 9 months of your College Career. This is sacrifice indeed; compared to that of 1916 when your lives were at stake on the battle fields of the Frontiers. I appeal to you my fellow-soldiers of the Bombay University to "rally round the banner of our country to fight the battle of non-violent non-cooperation under the generalship of our exalted Chief, Mahatma Gandhiji, and win freedom of our Mother Ind.—Yours, etc.

VIJAYAKAR.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BEING!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will lay the Judapur population under a deep debt of gratitude by giving publication to this letter.

Under the new reforms all the municipalities will have elected preponderance; but the superannuated old system has created an impasse at Judapur which will be a first lesson to the New Minister in charge of Local Self-Government.

As at present constituted the Committee has an equal number of elected and nominated members. Occasionally the chief officer—anomalously enough—has the right of vote. The president is not elected but selected and naturally enough leans on the side of nominated members. The popular interests are, thus, in a permanent minority.

A committee so constituted has raised the taxation per head from Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 2-6, on the specious plea that Judapur is the least taxed municipal area.

The people, however, know their prosperity better. They plainly declared that they could not bear the expenditure. In a public meeting held at Judapur which passed a number of resolution some of which pertained to the increase and others to the remedies to be adopted. I was given the honour of presiding over the meeting and was authorised by one of the resolutions to take all possible steps to prevent the increase. The people also observed a hartal to express their protest. This hartal had a noteworthy sequel. The sub-divisional magistrate abused his powers and served an order under Section 144 Cri. P. C. prohibiting me from doing certain things one of which was public speech. The hartal has ended. The members of the Committee were boycotted for some days.

The people do not really desire the expensive dignity of a municipality and will be content with a punchayet under the new Act passed by the Bombay Government. The Collector in his tour visited Indapur when I interviewed him on behalf of the people whose clear request was that, if a municipality could not continue without the ordered unbearable increment in taxation, they should be relieved of one. Instead of minding that question, the Collector maintained on the authority of an ill-informed scribe in the "Duyan Prakash" that the incidence in Indapur was As. 5 9ps. per head. Fortunately a blue book that was at hand showed that incident to be Rs. 1-1-7. The Collector told me that the Municipal Committee increased the rates at his direction. Apparently the matter was prejudged by him and it was no use arguing further. It may here be mentioned in passing that the incidence in Indapur during the year 1918 was not the lowest, that in fact being only As. 12 per head.

So far the constitutional remedies failed and people determined the refusal of paying the new taxes. No houseowner, with the exception of members of the Committee, pays the housetax. Trade is most seriously affected. The market now holds outside the municipal limits and residents in the town have to go out of the town to purchase necessaries. The other day some ingenious brain induced the Chief Officer to issue a notice that even those who purchase things for their own consumption would be taxed on entering the municipal limits, so that a resident who bought from the market which holds outside the town only on account of the imperviousness of the members vegetable worth a pice or two should have to pay a tax. Very soon, however, better counsel prevailed and that notice was not enforced.

The present impasse has its comedies. There is what is called the headtax. A villager brought a few papaiyas into the town and was asked to pay one anna as tax. He answered that the total price of the fruit would hardly exceed two annas and that if he paid one anna to the Committee he would have taken all the trouble of growing and bringing to town the fruit in vain. He offered to make a present of the fruit to the Committee. The officers in charge of the realisation of taxes put the fruit to auction but could not get even an offer of one anna. Annoyed by their helplessness, they lost their temper on the poor man and told (in as abusive a language as was at their command) the man to remove his fruit. Hereafter properties are to be put up in case of non-realisation of taxes. So far the people stand united and have little to fear except some worry and harassment.

I put our case very briefly. The imposition by a committee formed under a defunct law should be set aside. The residents will approach the Minister for the abrogation of the Committee and institution of a punchayat. Any increase in taxes—in case the Municipality is retained—should be made by a committee to be formed under the New Act which will give the predominant voice to the people.—Yours, etc.,

D. M. MAIDEV, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader,

AN UNJUST CHARGE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read a good deal as regards the hissing and hooting at Mr. Shastri's lectures through your columns, but I regret to see that much of it has been attributed deliberately to the followers of Mahatma Gandhi, the noncooperators. It is a pity that these critics—unbalanced in their minds—should venture to do so knowing that the chief principle of the movement is "non violence". Those who have not acted or will not act in strict accordance with this principle can neither come under the banner of Gandhism, nor they are eligible for the holy title of N. C. O.—Yours, etc.

G. S. W.

NATIONALISING VENGURLA EDUCATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now over 3 months that the Non-cooperation movement was set afoot by Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande. According to the Congress Mandate, the people in this taluka did not vote at the last elections except some five or six, and the pleaders, though not courageous enough to give up their practice, have established an arbitration court and up to now a good many cases have been settled amicably by them. In Ubhadanga—a Vengurla Suburb—attempts are being made to establish a hand loom industry. Now comes the turn of students. In Vengurla, there are two high schools, one, conducted by the American Mission and the other, by the Vengurla Education Society. The former is already on the wane, and the latter, it is understood; will shortly be nationalised. When some of the leading members of the Society visited Bombay in the last October for collecting funds. Some rich gentlemen, such as Shrimant Babasaheb Dabholker are said to have promised great help, provided the School will be nationalised. The School has already weaving and carpentry classes and if the people in this taluka will contribute liberally towards this fund, the Society will certainly be able to give up the Government Grant. Some members of the Society intend visiting Bombay in the coming April-May vacation and it is hoped, the Vengurla public will contribute towards the society' funds on the conditions that the societ will be nationalised.—Yours, etc.

Vengurla, February 13.

M.

RE: MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I see no reason whatever why Dr. Mukerjee should have taken umbrage at the "Bombay Chronicle" for having given publicity in detail to the resolution passed at the All-India Railwaymen's Conference in favour of Mr. Horniman's return to this country. Railwaymen, from the very nature of their calling, are astute enough not to dive into politics at present as they have not yet learnt to swim in such troublous waters and they had never entertained any opinion on Mr. Horniman's political activities. If those in authority found in him an invulnerable political opponent and found themselves unequal to cross swords with him in the political arena, surely they have forged enough of weapons and kept them in store in the nature of several Acts on the Statute Book to serve them in muzzling Mr. Horniman from taking part in politics on his return to this country. It was as a humanitarian that railwaymen appreciated his activities on behalf of the low-paid workers, the depressed classes and dumb animals and came to regard him as their benefactor. His counsel, aid and protection extended to them stand out prominently as a monument of his greatness of heart. It was therefore with a sincere feeling of gratitude that railwaymen passed a resolution for Mr. Horniman's return amongst them not as a Home Ruler—Moderate or Extremist or Non-Co-operator, but as a friend in deed of the needy and helpless. I presume even the dumb creatures instinctively but vainly look heavenwards to catch a glimpse at the vision of their great benefactor in token of their gratitude to him.—Yours, etc.,

SETH TITUS.

Orlem, Malad,
Feb. 14.

POSTMEN AND PAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Sams' letter came upon me as a surprise. I made further inquiries and I find that my original statement is correct. When the postmen struck work some new men were employed and they were paid Rs. 3 a day. This went on for four months or thereabouts. About the end of this period some old postmen resumed work. The old men got their old pay on the revised time scale whereas the new men continued to get their Rs. 3 per diem. It was only when the new men were placed on the permanent list that the extravagant rate of Rs. 3 per diem was abolished. This extravagance was of course due to the paternal method adopted by the paternal Government to starve the men into submission. I shall be glad to learn that this extravagant rate was stopped the moment any of the old postmen resumed work, or even the moment new postmen were put on the permanent list on the present time-scale of pay. I should like to add I have not advised the men to resume work. They have done so against my advice. But as I did not wish to stand in their way I wrote to Mr. Sams to ascertain what terms he would give them. He replied they would be taken back as if there never was a strike, and further offered to consider their grievances on resuming work. This means little or nothing so far as any revision of the present time-scale of pay is concerned. It would be wise for the officials to reconsider their decision. There is not the slightest doubt that the men are dissatisfied. Under the circumstances how can excellent work and contentment be possible without enhanced pay and house-rent. Better brains are indispensable for the office of the Presidency Postmaster. The postal service in Bombay has been bad for many a year before the strike. It began with Mr. Murtri but how could it be otherwise when Mr. Murtri according to his letter to you was lost in admiration of our local Bompard—Rao Bahadur Kulkarni.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

AN ENGINEERED WELCOME.

MR. CADELL AT HALGA—AND TROUBLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HALGA, Feb. 10.

Halga, a village in North Canara, was the scene of some disturbances between the Brahmins and Non-Brahmins on the 30th of January last. Mr. R. B. Jadhav of Kolhapur, who had been here to preside at a Non-Brahmin Conference invited Mr. Cadell of Sirsi fame to that village, in spite of the wishes of the villagers. Mr. Cadell, who was, at every other place, received with *hartal* and such other demonstrations, readily accepted the invitation. The inhabitants of the village with their popular leader Mr. Shamrao Gaitonde learnt this on the eve of Mr. Cadell's arrival and as their minds were very much agitated with the Sirsi incident, determined to receive him with black flags and show their disgust and dislike of the guest. Naturally, two parties were formed—one to welcome Mr. Cadell and the other led by some prominent inhabitants including Mr. Gaitonde, to manifest their strong protest against the proposed visit of Mr. Cadell. The party which invited Mr. Cadell asked the other party to remove their black flags; but those people replied that they had no objection against the Non-Brahmins receiving the guest but that they wanted to show their protest and hence they were receiving Mr. Cadell in their own way. The non-Brahmin party being not satisfied with the answer took to violence. Mr. Gaitonde was evidently, the target of their blows and *lathis*. Had it not been for the Mohamedans of the place, who gathered in strength on the side of the party opposed to Mr Cadell's visit, Mr. Shamrao Gaitonde who has been injured, would not have escaped from the hands of those furious men. Fortunately, he was released from their hands. Mr. Gaitonde's work in that village for the welfare of the masses, specially in connection with the Cooperative Societies and as a member of the Taluka Local Board, is much appreciated in the village by the people in ordinary times. It was a surprise to many to see that some of the people attacked their own benefactor. It is obviously due to the instigation of these notorious "leaders" that such an incident took place.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Halga was also held when a resolution, protesting against the welcome of Mr. Cadell, was unanimously passed. Many Mohamedans were present at the meeting.

You will find it possible to Combine

SMARTNESS AND ECONOMY

BY SHOPPING AT THE

Asoka Swadeshi Stores.

NOTE OUR PRICES:

	Rs.	
Lounge Suits of Navy Flannel (with white or red stripes	59-8	only
Herring Bone Tweed Suits, Grey or Green effects	45-0	per Suit
Tussore Silk Suits (2 piece) very smart	25-8	only
Sports Coats of Flecked Tweeds	19-0	,,
Knicker Breeches of Flecked Tweeds	14-8	
Dressy Suits of Benares Cord Silk (2 piece)	23-8	
Parsee or Hindu Long Coats of Benares Cord Silk	14-8	only
Hindu Long Coats of Ghandi White Khadi (unlined	7-8	
Afternoon Coats of Navy Striped Flannel, with brass buttons, Semi-lined	30-0	each
Business Shirts of Striped Cambric	3-0	,,
White Mercerised Crepe Shirts, very dressy	9-0	,,
Super-Twill Shirts, fine finish Rs. 2-8 and	2-14	,,
Soft Collars from As. 5 to Re.	1-0	,,

Asoka Swadeshi Stores,
LIMITED,
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

REFRESHING ICED Eau-de-cologne Rs. 2 only.

REDUCED PRICES MONNA VANNA ROGER & GALLET YARDLEY'S PERFUMERY & HAIR LOTIONS.

Just Received New Goods

EVANS

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR THE COMPLEXION

Vanishing Cream	Rs. 1-0 each.
Beauty Cream	,, 1-4 ,,
Skin Food	,, 1-8 ,,

FACE POWDERS

Antiseptic Baby Powder	Rs. 1-0
Rose Blossom	,, 1-0

FOR THE HAIR

"Fixo" Hair Fixer .. Rs. 1-8

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE

As. 12. Rs. 1-0. 1-4. 1-8 each.

THE Shri Krishna Stores Co., Ld.

HIGH CLASS PERFUMERS,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

"Fixo" HAIR FIXER Rs. 1-8 only.

REDUCED PRICES LUBIN COLGATE'S ERASMIC ZENOBIA PERFUMERY & HAIR LOTIONS.

WEST END WATCHES

"RELIABILITY"

YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME

WEST END WATCH CO.

on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test, both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

Write for our Catalogue sent post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

Sounds Like a Secret!

HOW TO GET MORE MILES TO A GALLON OF PETROL.

A SURE

PETROL ECONOMIZER.

GASTINE
Positively prevents Carbon formation. a prime cure for motor troubles. n all types of petrol and kero- gines. It actually increases power, nd mileage 25 to 40%.

GASTINE
positive petrol purifier in tablet

GASTINE
nly reduces petrol bills more than , but it assures easier hill climbing, ter sparking, faster ignition and pre- nts back-firing.

GASTINE
is made in U. S. A. and is guaranteed non-injurious and is sold with "MONEY-BACK" guarantee by the Manufacturers.

GASTINE
is endorsed and recommended by the National Ford Owners Club (Inc.), New York City, under Certificate No. 878 and can be used not only for FORD Engines, but on all Engines.

DIRECTIONS—Put GASTINE tablets directly in your petrol tank. If cylinders are badly carbonised, use two tablets per gallon to a full tank of petrol. After GASTINE has been in tank a few hours adjust carburetter to give more air and cut down petrol feed a little. This will clean your cylinders. For 100 per cent. efficiency and prevention of carbon collecting thereafter, use one tablet per gallon of petrol.

GASTINE
REMOVES
CARBON..

GIVES MORE
POWER .....

SAVES
PETROL..

GASTINE can be safely used on all makes of Cars, Tractors, Stationary Engines, Motor Cycles, Motor Trucks, Motor Boats, etc.

Rs. 5-8 per box of 100 TABLETS.

The Advance Motor Co.,

Telegrams: "Automotive." "THE HOME OF ACCESSORIES," Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatti, BOMBAY. *Telephone: No.* 5121

[BEWARE OF THIEVES!]

The only precaution is to use German made Steel Safe Boxes; cannot be opened even with key none can carry it when once fixed.

SIZES.

Length	8"½	10½"	12"	14½"	16½"	18"
Breadth	6"	7½"	8½"	10"	11½"	13½"
Depth	3½"	4"	4½"	5½"	7½"	8"
Pricce Rs.	40	50	60	70	80	90

Jhaveri Bros. & Co.,

Presentation articles merchants.

Baria, Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market.

BOMBAY.

The Hind Tank Mfg. Company

Manufacturer of Tanks, Chimneys Boilers etc.

We are the best manufacturer of

Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dust-bins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work will give entire satisfaction to our clients. We invite Government Railways Municipalities and others for a trial order.

Folkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane Bombay

GANGADAS DAYABHAI PLUMBER.

SOLE AGENT

AN INDIAN "AT HOME" IN PARIS.

INHERENT VIRTUES OF INDIAN CIVILISATION.

An "At Home" was given by the Indian Association of Paris at its first Annual Session at Musee Guimet on the 13th January, where more than seven hundred people were present, including many distinguished French Indian, Japanese, and Turkish gentlemen and ladies. Among those present were Prof. Sylvain Levy, Professor of the College de France; Mr. Senart, President of the French Association of the Freinds of the Orient; Mr. Albert Tirman, Councillor of the State; Mr. Desire Pector, Secretary of the National Council of Commerce; Mr. H. Halid Bey, Ex-Consul-General for Turkey in India; Mr. Ohsumi, Japanese Journalist; Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, President of the Anjuman-zia-ul Islam, Bombay; Mr. Rene Pupin; Treasurer of the Economie Politique; Prof. S. K. Bose of America; Dr. I. Gibert; Dr. M. Rosenblat; Prof. K. Nag, Director of the Boudhist College, Ceylon; Dr. Cestre; Prof. B. K. Sarkar Member of the Council of National Education, Bengal; and many others.

Mr. A. B. Mehta, the Vice-President, in welcoming the guests gave a brief history of the doings of the association and in so doing he observed that in India at present a spiritual movement was sweeping the country from one end to the other, the object of which was the emancipation of India based, as it was, on the Soul Force (Spiritual Force) and not the Brute Force which was the manifestation in the European War from which we had just emerged. India had successfully weathered many a storm because she had behind her that spirituality which guided her people to a straight path of virtue and the same spirituality would pervade at that Association in all its activities. He, then, called upon Monsieur Senart, President of the French Association of the Friends of the Orient, to address the gathering.

ETERNAL CIVILISATION.

Responding on behalf of France, M. Senart dwelt at length on India's pre historic civilisation and on the ideals of Indian philosophy and culture and he reminded his countrymen that if there were any nation that commanded respect, admiration and assistance in the ambit of scientific research and knowledge at their hands, that nation was no other than the Indian, because India has contributed so much for the progress and welfare of humanity by her eternal civilisation. He appealed to the Frenchmen that the Indians in this country, therefore, should be given every opportunity so that they might build up varied interests to the mutual satisfaction of both countries.

ABSENCE OF MATERIALISM.

Prof. Sylvain Levy, Professor of the French College, gave an illuminating address in the course of which he observed that the question of India and that of China were his life-long study. He, therefore, claimed that he could speak on the occasion with a knowledge which would prove that the Indian Civilisation had inherent virtues of tranquility and contentment, so very essential for the peaceful and orderly progress of mankind. He added that the absence of materialism was not only the great bulwark of India's elevation to the spiritual side but also produced among the masses that profound element of contentment and resignation which could not exist in the materialised Europe. He had come across certain original Chinese books which vividly describe that India not only imparted her peaceful civilisation to China, Malaya, Indo-China, etc., but also gave her system of colonisation; etc., for the building up of these countries. He also said that the country that could produce Tagore, the great Indian Nationalist poet, whose beautiful and sublime poems were read with tremendous interest throughout the world surely did deserve respectful consideration in France and other countries. In concluding he said that if Indian Civilisation were to be associated with that of Europe, the result would certainly be the uplifting of Humanity and specially that of Europe from the mire in which she had sunk

Prof. S. K. Bose of America delivered a message of fraternity from the Indians in America to those in France.

Prof. Sarkar, the Director of the Panini Academy, Allahabad, then, delivered a speech in French in which he stated that so far England had monopolised the Indian Trade but during the Great War, Japan and America had entered the field. He, therefore, felt surprised why France was lagging behind. He felt sure that if the French people were to take a little more lively interest in India in the Industrial, Economic and Social spheres, they would find much to the mutual interest of both.

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEEING & TRADING CO.

Apply to the above firm.

For All Accessories for Electrical Installations, Electric Novelties, Heating and Cooking Appliances, Fans Ceiling and Table, Lighting Fixtures and Lamp Cases.

And Machinery A. C. and D. C. Motors in Standard Voltages, Pumps, Pumping Plants, Engines Lighting Sets, etc.

At the adress below
RAVELIN STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

7555

HERCHEALS TOOTH POWDER,

AN ALL TOOTH DISEAS.

This is the Powders that beakes your teeth smile.

TRY A TIN TO-DAY.

Sole Distributers.

PHATUK & CO.

89, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

7750

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD,

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income	
Exceeds.	£10,00,000
Total Assets.	£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & CO.,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address:; "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

Britain's Bonniest Babies

are GLAXO Babies!

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

H.M. Government purchased nearly 10,000,000 lbs. weight of

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.

Can you have more substantial proof that Glaxo is the food for YOUR Baby?

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU A BAD STOMACH?

IN Eastern climates the stomach is very easily upset, for the digestive powers are diminished and the liver more or less congested by heat. Hence the value of Ker-nak the great natural remedy which promotes sound digestion and a healthy stomach by strengthening and toning-up the digestive functions.

As a general tonic, Ker-nak Pills are unsurpassed, whilst they purify the system and get rid of the impurities that are so dangerous in hot countries. In a soothing, natural way, without the use of drugs, Ker-nak drives out these poisons—*it gets to the root of the trouble* and restores healthy activity of the liver, stomach and bowels. Pains, wind, palpitation and flatulence are banished: appetite improves. It's a healthy habit to take Ker-nak as your After-Dinner Pill.

Re. One, all Chemists or Ker-nak Remedy Ltd. 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

I.K. 32.

Ker-nak PILLS

ENSURE GOOD APPETITE & SOUND DIGESTION

CHEAP PERFUME HOUSE
Just unpacked
BEST COTY FRENCH PERFUMERY
La Rose, Juequeminent, L. Ougan, Cyclamen, Chypre, Styx at 16 each 4 oz. size.

Prafull Perfume Stores,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY No. 2.

SAVARESSES
SANTAL
CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Chemists. Made in London.

A BOON TO THE MOTOR OWNERS.

THE VACUUMETER

Consist primarily of a diaphragm which is moved by the suction of the vacuum system. The movement of this diaphragm cause the sutter to change from red to white, showing the vacuum system is filling and checking against leaks. The same movement moves the three readings showing season total, trip and gallons left in the tank, adding to the first two and substracting from the tank reading, showing that there is less gasoline in the tank before. There is an adjustment provided to the vacuumeter can be easily celebrated to the particular vacuum system on your car.

The moving parts are substantially made from best materials and should easily outlast the ear.

Apply to:—

BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO.,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

It goes without saying that

Ballwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway, and Kalbadevi Road are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprise and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

Just Received Varities of

Huntley & Palmer's

and

Jacob's Biscuits

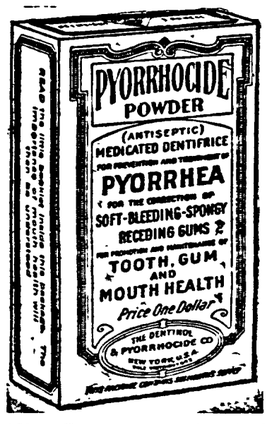
IN TINS AND PACKETS,

Cheaper than the Market

PERRY & CO.

Chemists, Druggists, & General Provision Merchants.

Grant Road, Tram Terminus.



Obtainable from Army & Navy Co-operative Society Ltd. Popular Chemist, Byculla, and All well-known Chemists & General Stores.

NAOSHIR & Co.,

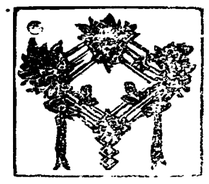
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
Nohra's New Buildings, Wadia Street, Tardeo, BOMBAY.
(PRICES ON REQUEST.)

SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF Valuable Books
on all subjects at
Greatly Reduced Prices
AT
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SWANS ANTI-MALARIN
SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEVERS
AGENTS: MANOHAR & Co. BOMBAY.

Tele: No. 4195 Tele: add. Kopti Co, Bombay
M. M. KOPTI AND CO.



TILE, MARBLE & TANDUR POLISHED STONE, MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
48, 50 Customs House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

To buy or not to buy— that is the question!
Dott's Patent HOME PRINTER In English
A KEY TO PRINTING
FOR PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL USE
It has specially been invented for printing of Job Works. It contains lead types that are generally used in printing, teak-wood Press fitted with iron Handle, all sorts of accessories for printing and the direction for use. In fact it is a complete printing Press in miniature. No printing experience is required. The direction will clearly show you the real path for printing. Do patronise it and print anything you like as it is a HOME INDUSTRY.

No.	Size of Press.	Types.	Price
1	12x10 in, Demy Qt. Size	1100	Rs. 25
2	9x6 in Letter Size	1000	Rs. 15
3	7x4 in, Post Card Size	1000	Rs. 10
4	6x3 in, Visiting Card Size	500	Rs. 6

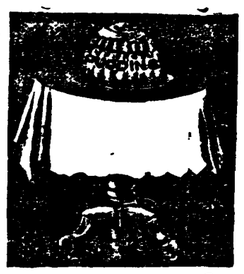
N.B.—¼ of the Value must accompany the order as an advance.
Trial orders are always welcomed by
S. C, DUTT & B. K. DUTT.
100, Durga Charan Mitter St, P. O. Beadon Sq CALCUTTA

HEALO
(REGISTERED.)
Skin Ointment.
A CERTAIN CURE FOR

BAD LEG	SCALDS
ECZEMA	ULCERS
BAD BREASTS	SORE HEADS
ABSCESSES	BURNS
BOILS	CUTS
BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN	PROUD FLESH
CHAPS	RASHES
BROKEN CHILBLAINS	BARBER'S RASH
ERYSIPELAS	POISONED WOUNDS
OLD SORES	RINGWORMS
WOUNDS	BLACKHEADS
SKIN IRRITATION	PSORIASIS
SCROFULA	ITCH
SCURVY	SORE AND TENDER FEET

Prepared from the recipes of one of the most Eminent Skin Specialists.
Thousands of Testimonials
Healo Skin Soap
ENSURES A HEALTHY SKIN AND LOVELY COMPLEXION.
It is made from the finest and purest materials only, and containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin.
A really high-class soap, specially prepared for sensitive skin, cleansing the scalp, scurf, scales, and dandruff, stopping falling hair, for softening and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, itching, and annoying irritations. It is unequalled for chapped hands.
Its use along with the ointment assists the action of the latter.
Sole Agents:—
Madon Sons & Co.
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & Co.
THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.
Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor
BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.
CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.



WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.
BREAD TWICE A DAY.
ICES OF VARIETIES.
TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
Army & Navy Contractors.

GANDIV
ANTI RHEUMATISM
BALM
PRICE, As. 8 ONLY.
FOR Headache, Cold and Rheumatism.
Established 1858. Tele. No. 1954.
SOLE MAKERS:
Bhicka Cullianji & Co.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Shaik Memon Street, BOMBAY.

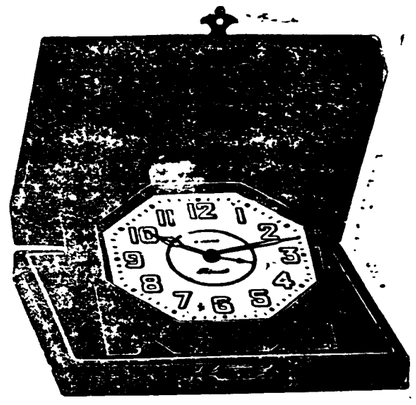
THE REX
KING OF TYPEWRITERS.
Guaranteed for ten years
Messrs. SEARS ROCBUCK & Co.
Of U. S. A., use nearly 1,000 Rex, Typewriters to the exclusion of all others.
The Last word in
Strength, Durability, Visibility, Convenience, EASE AND SPEED
Many advantages possessed by no other typewriter—you try it before you buy it—and you get it at a tremendous saving.
CARBON PAPERS AND RIBBONS ALSO STOCKED.
SOLE AGENCY IN INDIA:—
T. H. KHANNA,
10, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. Tel. 3923.

"Phoenix Lager" A Quality Beer.

You will never get such quality in the whole of market.
Challenge excellence of quality, purity, taste and palateness.
Sole Agents:—
Comar & Co.
Army Contractors
Frere Road.

Avoid Water Trouble
Use Electric driven forced WATER PUMPS to force water from Municipal Pipe or from Wells. Can fill up your Water Tanks within a short time. Cheapest to operate and work without any trouble.
Ready in Stock and can be installed by—
The Indian Engineering Co.,
16, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Real German Rolled-Gold jewellery of the special mark
TELEGRAMS: "WATCH" BOMBAY.
SP
TELEPHONE No. 4867.
Such as Chains, Pins, Tiepin, Brooches, Muschians etc., etc., in various patterns and designs.
Watches, clocks and timepieces of various sorts by well known Manufacturers of FRANCE, GERMANY and AMERICA.



THE ONLY Representatives in INDIA for SCHILD & Co. La Cheaux de Fonds (Swiss.) the famous Manufacturers of fashionable pocket & wrist watches.
A Visit Earnestly Solicited at
VALY FATEH MOHMAD & Co.,
39-41 ABDUL REHMAN STREET, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Everything for The Well Dressed Man
—from a collar Stud
—to a dress Suit.
at
O. S. CASSIM BROS
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Apollo BUNDER.
OPEN TO ALL

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Rs. 1
" " Cleaned Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
High Class Cleaners & Launderers.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 1

Beware of Imitators
Always use our
World-Renowned Hair Oils
Reg. No. 1.
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula, & Kapri As. Six and Twelve per bottle.
Try to make your eyes like Electric light always use our
World-renowned Real Pearl Surma
RED SURMA.
It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also stys, Soreness, opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc. and makes eye Cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re. 1 (one only.)
Meghji Haridas & Co.
Opp. Madhav Baug, Khakhar Buildings, BOMBAY.

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness
The days are cold and coldness creates headache.
Hard work means brain fag.
Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.
A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. Including V. P. P. Charges.
Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,
Zaveri Bazar, BOMBAY.

PARIPAN
NACOUER ENAMEL
THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES
The Paripan Process of Painting has been used throughout India both for Inside and Outside work for some years past. Its chief characteristics are Durability, Beauty of Finish and Resistance to the trying Climatic Conditions.
The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan.
House cleaning and the removal of grease, finger marks and dirt from the paint work and doors are processes never keenly songht after. Paripan reduces their unpleasantness to vanishing point.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO—
The Sole Agents in WESTERN INDIA:
SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.
20, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,
Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Estd. 1891)
Telepone No. 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT,"
FURUKAWA WIRES
Just unpacked Consignments of
Insulation Testing Sets,
Heating Apparatus,
Boilers, Toasters, Irons
Heating Plates
Watchman's Clocks
Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
Illumination Strips
Also Pumps, Motors, A. C. & D. C. Fans, etc.
Prices on Application,
SUPERIOR MAKE

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.